The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,548.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 65
——— including postage	„ 72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 38
——— including postage	„ 38
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... „ 2 8
Third Ditto .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

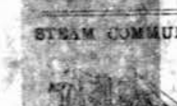
BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WARD—February 7th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of A. V. Ward, Esq., Presidency Surgeon, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd	
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 850 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on the 18th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.
From Bombay usually about.......... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

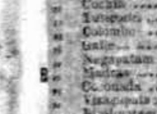
The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 150 H. P. Commander T. Carders, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning (this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	3	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	9	23
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	10	24
„ Tuticorin		21	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		20	„ Colombo		27
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	15	29
„ Madras	13	27	„ Calicut	16	30
„ Coconada	15	29	„ Cannanore	17	1
„ Vizagapatam	16	30	„ Mangalore	18	1
„ Bimlipatam	16	30	„ Carwar	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "CORINGA," 700 tons, 440 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th February

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Mandwa.		Karunja.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	6	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

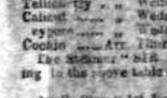
First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 60.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ...	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin ...	Dep. Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry „	Thursday.
Cochin ...	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay ...	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 9th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail positively about 25th proximo.)



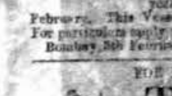
THE frigate built Screw Steam Ship "MELBOURNE," HUGH W. AULD, Commander, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of *Melbourne* (S.S.)

Bombay, 29th January 1867.

FOR LONDON via KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Govt. to sail about 4th proximo.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship "TRAFALGAR," 1,103 Tons Register, EDMUND STACPOLE, Commander, has two large side Cabins disengaged.

For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Trafalgar*.

Bombay, 30th January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

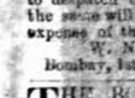


THE Bombay Shipping Company (Limited).—The new composite clipper Ship "MOFUSSILITE," W. BROADFOOT, R. N. R. Commander, (1,009 Tons Register, A. 1. for 20 years), will sail for Liverpool on or about the 25th February. This Vessel has superior Passenger accommodation. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th February 1867.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.



THE Bombay Shipping Company (Limited).—The new iron clipper Ship "COWASJEE JEHANGEER," GREIG, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, will sail on or about the 15th February. For particulars as to Freight or Passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

8th February 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Isabella Kerr*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Isabella Kerr*.

Bombay, 1st February 1867.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE—Consignees of Goods, per *Michael Scott*, WRIGHT, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WRIGHT will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th February 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Eastern Financial Association (Limited) and in the matter of Act XIX. of 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould has appointed Wednesday the 27th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chamber in the Court House, to proceed with the Settlement of the List of Contributories of the abovenamed Company. Copies of all affidavits intended to be used at the hearing and grounds of objections if any of the contributories should be left at the office of the undersigned on or before Saturday the 20th day of February next.—Dated the 1st day of February 1867.

CRAWFORD AND HURRELL, Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.
First Class..........£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class..........£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 tons, Captain THOMPSON, will be despatched on the 20th February next.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The S. S. "MULA," 800 tons, Captain CHILD, will be despatched on the 20th February, or sooner if loaded.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.
First Class..........£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..........£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

NOTICES.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 75 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after FRIDAY the 21st December, at the Company's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 13th December 1866.

NOTICE.—No VISITORS will be admitted into the BYCULLA CLUB HOUSE or Compound for the ensuing Races, unless furnished with Cards of Members, or with First Class Tickets for the Stand, which must be shown to the European Constable on duty at the Club entrance.

J. H. GRANT, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 4th Feb. 1867.

SHOLAPOOR WATER SUPPLY.—TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are invited for the construction of sundry works, such as Earthworks, Masonry, Rock Cutting, &c.

The plans and specifications can be seen, and all necessary information received, at the office of A. SHERWOOD, Esq., District Engineer, No. 18 Contract G. I. P. Railway, Sholapoor.

Tenders must be sent in not later than February 20th, 1867, endorsed "Tender for Sholapoor Water Supply Works," to H. B. JACOMB, Esq., Sub Collector, Sholapoor. Mr. Jacomb does not undertake to receive the lowest or any Tender.

2nd February 1867.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ELIAS DAVID SASSOON in our Firm here, and in our Branch Firms of David Sassoon Sons & Co. of China, CEASES from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON is admitted from THIS DATE a partner in our FIRM, which, henceforward, will consist of MR. ABDULLAH DAVID SASSOON & MR. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above, I hereby give NOTICE that I have established myself as a MERCHANT from THIS DAY.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 1st January 1867.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mint Master is prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of about two hundred and fifty tons of Europe TILE COPPER.

The Tenders should show the price per cwt.

J. C. HARRISON, Assistant to the Mint Master.

Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

NOTICE.—The ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS and MACHINERY, newly erected at Chowpatty, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET. Offers to be made to the undersigned. On application to MR. R. SIMS, Chowpatty, intending Purchasers can view the Shops.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators, Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th Jan. 1867.

BIRD CAGES.—A small selection of neat and elegant SWISS BIRD CAGES to hand—on sale by

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED), Bombay & Poona.

CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—MR. THOMAS LIDBETTER is authorized to collect the amount of GENERAL AVERAGE and PARTICULAR CHARGES by the S.S. *Indore* on her voyage from Hongkong in 1865.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE C. RUTNAGUR, Manager.

Bombay, 5th February 1867.

SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY ESTATE.—CREDITORS of the above Firm are hereby requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by the relative Vouchers, with the Trustees; and DEBTORS to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their DEBTS forthwith to MR. A. C. MOORE, at the Office of the Trustees, Apollo House, Fort.

ROWLAND HAMILTON, }
J. A. J. SHAW, } Trustees.
CURSONDASS NENSEE, }

Bombay, 7th July 1866.

ESTATE OF SORAJEE BYRAMJEE COLAH.—A FIRST DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. will be payable to CREDITORS on this Estate on MONDAY, 18th February, at the Offices of the INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON, and CHINA BANK (LIMITED). Claimants are requested to bring with them their Titles.

CHAS. IGGULDEN, } Trustees.
JOHN GRAY, }

Bombay, 5th February 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Just landed the following Paints, &c. by Blundell, Spence & Co.

Best White Lead in 28 lbs. and 56 lbs. Kegs.
„ Red do. in 56 lbs. Kegs.
„ Black Paint in 7 lbs. do.
„ English Boiled Linseed Oil in 5 Gallon Drums.
„ Do. Linseed Oil in do. do.
„ Turpentine in 10 Gallon Drums.
„ Black Japan.
„ Copal Body Varnish.
„ Carriage do.
„ Oak do.
„ Gold size do.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Company are now prepared to grant every facility on their Bunder for the SHIPPING and LANDING of GOODS, TIMBER, MACHINERY, &c., &c. The accommodation will be found more extensive and the Rent about half that charged on the other Bunders.

The following are the FEES for IMPORTS and EXPORTS respectively:—

TABLE OF IMPORT AND EXPORT FEES.

Articles.	Weight.	Rate. Import.			Rate. Export.			Remarks.
Bamboos	Per Candy of Vessel	0	1	6	0	1	0	
Bamboo Blinds	„ 100 Bundles	1	8	0	1	0	0	
Battens	„ Ton	0	8	0	0	6	0	
Bricks	„ Candy of Vessel	0	1	6	0	1	0	
Charcoal	Do.	0	1	6	0	1	0	
Chunam	Per Candy	0	1	0	0	1	0	
Do. in Packages	„ „ of 5 Cwt	0	1	6	0	1	6	
Coals	„ „ of Vessel	0	1	6	0	1	6	
Copper cases	„ Ton	0	8	0	0	8	0	
Cows	Each	0	8	0	0	8	0	
Carriages 4 Wheeled	Do.	0	12	0	0	12	0	
Do. 2 Do.	Do.	0	8	0	0	8	0	
Firewood	Per Candy of Vessel	0	1	0	0	[illegible]	0	
Fish Dried	Do.	0	2	0	0	1	0	
Fish	Per Basket	0	0	6	0	0	0	
Hay Straw	Per Candy of Vessel	0	0	9	0	0	9	
Horses	Each	0	8	0	0	8	0	
Rafters	Per Candy of Vessel	0	1	6	0	1	9	
Rafters by Raft	Per each Corge	0	5	0	0	4	0	
Sand	Per Barrow	1	[illegible]	0	0	0	[illegible]	On Bunder
Do.	„ Muchwa	0	8	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	On Hard
Sleepers Country	„ Ton	0	8	0	0	8	0	15 Sleepers to 1 Ton.
Do. English and Australian	„ 100	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Stones, Flags & Tiles	Per Candy of Vessel	0	0	9	0	0	9	
Timber Round	Per Ton	0	8	0	0	8	0	
„ Scantlings	do.	0	8	0	0	8	0	
„ Moulmein Teak	do.	0	6	0	0	6	0	
„ Deal	do.	0	6	0	0	6	0	
Machinery	do.	0	8	0	0	8	0	
Metal of Sorts	do.	0	8	0	0	8	0	

NOTE.

All articles not enumerated in this Table will be charged Elphinstone Rates.

All articles landed by crane will be charged double the above rates.

All articles allowed to remain more than 12 hours on the Pier or within 30 feet of the quay wall on any road will be charged an extra landing charge per day till removed. Goods are however allowed to remain three days if deposited beyond 30 feet without charge, and 8 days beyond 100 feet, after which Ground Rent will be charged as per Table.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries, MazagonLand and Reclamation Company (Limited).

Bombay, 17th September 1866.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained
In Bombay—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At MR. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY this Company will ADVANCE and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest:—
On Government Securities.
On Shares in Railways.
On Landed Properties.
On Bullions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods do. do. do.
For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) ARDASEIR BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY,
BENEFIT OF BALLET MASTER,
SIGNOR PIETRO MARTINELLI.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
"DON PASQUALE"
MADM. BOUCHE, SIGNORS PIZZIOLI, REINA, AND POLANI.
after which for the first time the new Ballet
"ESMERALDA,"
composed for the occasion by Signor Martinelli, and executed by the whole Corps de Ballet.

Signor Martinelli trusts that this entire change of Programme will prove sufficient to ensure him a good house.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle ....Rs. 10
Stalls .... „ 5
Upper Circle .... „ 3
Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, at the junction of the Faulkland Road and the Grant Road.

This HOTEL is situated in a very airy locality within a few minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Tardeo, and is fitted up in a very elegant style, and neither expense nor trouble have been spared to render it a comfortable Establishment for Gentlemen as well as for Families—and cleanliness throughout the premises, and the Bed-Rooms in particular, is very strictly attended to.

2. Excellent Wines and good Tiffins and Suppers to be had at moderate charges.

3. First class Billiards also provided.

M. GROSMAN, Proprietor.

TO SMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.
TRICHINOPOLY, No. I.......... „ 10 do.
Do. No. II.......... „ 8 do.
ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
No. 7, Forbes Street.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the above Bank are hereby informed that forms of SPECIAL POWERS of ATTORNEY for the purpose of drawing their DIVIDENDS in London are now ready, and may be had on application at the Bank's Offices.

Rampart Row, 6th December 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NOTICE.—The GUJARATI GRAMMAR, which we had advertized a few days ago, is NOW READY, and sold by the undersigned. Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

No. 7 Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. will be happy to receive orders for Volumes I and II of the PROFESSIONAL PAPERS and to receive Subscriptions for the quarterly issues from the College.

Vol. I. consists of 5 Nos.
Vol. II. do. 4 Nos.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Agents.

Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS
Received on the following terms—
For 12 months' .... 6 per cent.
6 months' .... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1867.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—This Company has been appointed AGENTS for Messrs. WARWICK & Co. of Hinginghaut, and the undersigned will be happy to show Samples and receive Orders for them, as well as for the Company's own Agencies at Ahmedabad, Broach, Randere, Kamgaum and Oomrowtee.

THOMAS D. KER, General District Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th January 1867.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.—The Proprietors of the above Hotel beg to announce that they have reopened this well known and commodious building in No. 2 Tamarind Lane, Meadow Street, Fort, for the accommodation of Gentlemen whose Offices and place of business are in the Fort, as well for the Inhabitants of Bombay generally.

The Proprietors, therefore, while they offer this great desideratum to the Public, engage to guarantee that every attention shall be paid to the comforts and convenience of those who may patronize them. The Proprietors solicit a renewal of that support from the Public which they formerly enjoyed.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,
Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Solitaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanquin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware; Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaie; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE

BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

PRICE, Rs. 1-8, BY POST Rs. 1-12.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, &c., &c.
Principal Articles of the Calendar.
Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles.
Quarter Terms, and Ember days.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the four Seasons
Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. arranged according to dates
THE ENGLISH CALENDAR; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
THE INDIAN CALENDAR; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews
Christian Festivals and Fasts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar
THE NATIVE FESTIVALS, FASTS AND OBSERVANCES—
Hindu
Mahomedan
Parsee
Jewish
REFERENCE TABLES.
Money
Table for reducing Annas and Pies to Decimals of a Rupee, and vice versa
Tables of Indian Coins, Weights, and Measures
Tables of English Coins, Weights, and Measures
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Table of Daily Pay and Allowance from 1 to 500 Rupees per month
Table of Income or Wages from 4 annas to 10 Rupees per month
Tables of Interest from 5 to 12 per cent. per annum on Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000
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Rates of Fares for Shigrams, Cabs, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Palanquins, Bunder Boats, Cotton Boats, Dingies, &c.
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„ „ Native Sovereigns and Chiefs
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Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce
„ Firms
List of European, &c. Inhabitants in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Four Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,
52 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,
AND
3 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.,
Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Reference is kindly permitted to
GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay.
H. DEAR, Esq., } Monghyr, Bengal.
A. CHRISTIAN, Esq., }

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office or on application to the Referees.

TO ARCHITECTS.—Competition plans and Elevations of a new CLUB HOUSE are hereby invited by the Committee of the Bombay Club.

The Club House is to include Sitting, Dining, Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms with Sleeping apartments for fifty members, twenty-five of which to have small Sitting Rooms attached.

Plans to be sent in on or before the 14th instant to the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Club who will be glad to give any further information to intending Competitors.

A premium of Five hundred Rupees will be given to the successful competitor.

Bombay Club, 1st February 1867.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

TUESDAY, FIRST DAY, 19TH FEBRUARY 1867.

1. *The Gold Medal of the Association.*—To be shot for by Members only (any position) with Rifles of any description or make (excluding all Rifles fitted with hair triggers or telescopic sights). Five shots each at 600 and 800 yards. Entrance 10 Rupees.

2. *A Sweepstakes* with Rupees 50 from the fund, [for all comers. 5 shots each at 400 yards, in any position. Entrance Rupees 5. The winner to receive two-thirds of the donation and entrances; the second the balance, and the third to save his stakes.

THURSDAY, SECOND DAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

1. *The Challenge Cup of the Association.*—To be shot for by Members only (Hythe position). Five shots each at 400 yards. Entrance Rupees 10, to be won twice consecutively before becoming the property of the winner.

2. *Enfield Rifles Sweepstakes.*—For all Comers (Hythe position). 3 G. Mohurs from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 5. Four shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Members of the Association only will be supplied with Rifles. Ammunition to be supplied on the ground. Winner to take two-thirds, and second the balance, third save his stake.

SATURDAY, THIRD DAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

1. *A Silver Medal of the Association.* Entrance Rupees 5. To be given to the highest score, made under the following conditions;—*Distance*—About 120 yards. *Rifles*—Any muzzle-loader, double or single barrelled; to be loaded from the flask. *Time*—Five minutes for single barrels, four minutes for double barrels; to commence at the first shot. Competitors to come loaded, *but not capped*, to the firing point; at the word "Commence" to cap and fire; after each pair of shots to carry his rifle, ammunition, rod, and everything he makes use of in firing, round a post 50 yards off, loading when he likes, but not *capping* until he arrives at the firing point. No assistance in loading or firing to be given by any person to the competitors. *Competitors to enter as often as they wish on payment of an entrance Fee of 5 Rupees.*

2. Time permitting, *a Sweepstakes.* All comers. Any Rifles. 2 Goldmohurs from the fund. Entrance 5 Rupees. Five shots each at 100 yards, standing.

MONDAY, FOURTH DAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

A Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association.—To be shot for by Members of the Rifle Association of Western India only. Five shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. None other than the Government Long Enfield Rifles, and Ammunition, as supplied on the ground, to be used. Entrance Rupees 10. This entitles the Winner to compete for the Prince of Wales' £100 prize at Wimbledon this year.

Prizeman's Cup, value Rs. 150.—To be shot for by non-winners of Prizes (who are Members of the Association) at this or any previous meeting. Five shots each at 600 and 800 yards. Any Rifles, any position. Entrance Rs. 5. There must be six entries at least, or the Cup will be withheld.

WEDNESDAY, FIFTH DAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

The Enfield Rifle Sweepstakes—with Rupees 30 added from the Fund. Open to all Comers. To be shot for only with Government Long Enfield 1853, (vide General Hay's definition published in the Bye Laws) at 300 and 500 yards. 3 shots each in Hythe position. Entrance for N. C. Officers and Marksmen of H. M.'s Regiments Rs. 2, for Privates Re. 1 each, for all others Rs. 5. The Winner to receive two-thirds of the donation and entrances; the 2nd one third, and the 3rd to save his entrance.

SATURDAY, SIXTH DAY, 2ND MARCH.

A Silver Cup, value Rupees 200. All Comers. 4 shots each at 300, 600 and 800 yards. Any Rifle, any position. Entrance Rupees 10.

Another Match will probably be shot for on this day; the particulars of which will be given hereafter.

HENRY GAMBLE, Director Rifle Association of Western India.

Bombay, 30th January 1867.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Arf,
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.—It is proposed that the present and former Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge shall dine together in Bombay about the middle of February next. Gentlemen in the Mofussil or in Bombay wishing to be present are requested to send in their Names and Colleges to the undersigned, Hon. Secretaries.

T. C. HAYLLAR, Esq., Malabar Hill.
C. WATTS RUSSELL, Esq., 3 Church Lane, Fort.

9th January 1867.

NOTICE.—We are in receipt of the following NEW GOODS:—

LADIES'.
Black Kid Boots.
„ Patent do.

GENTLEMEN'S.
The Prince of Wales' Boot in Morocco.
„ Prince Alfred Boot in do.
„ University do. Kid.
„ Havanna do. do.
„ Chelsea do. Calfskin.
„ Kid with Patent Golosh Boot, Dress.
„ „ Enamelled do. Walking.
„ Do. Imitation Balmoral do.
High Levant Morocco Boot.
Shoes in all the above materials.
Racket Shoes with India Rubber Soles.
Slippers, in great variety.

CHILDREN'S.
Boots in Patent and Cashmere.
Shoes in Patent Straps.

TERMS—CASH.

G. NICOLL & Co., No. 24, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

NOTICE.—CAPTAINS and AGENTS are respectfully informed that LENAHAN'S IRON WORKS are in full operation at the Victoria Bunder, next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. Ships' Boats can come alongside the Works, whereby a saving of about 20 per cent. may be reckoned on, as no Coolies or Carts are required to convey work to and from the interior of the Town as has been the practice hitherto, while the Charges will be found as moderate as those of other Workshops in Bombay. Orders for every description of wood work executed also.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on the Company's Premises, 24 Rampart Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of February 1867, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report and Accounts to 30th September 1866.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors.
4th.—To elect Auditors.

By order of the Board,
H. HIBBERT, Acting Secretary.

4th February 1867.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Budnaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

LOST, yesterday afternoon, by a Native Merchant, between the Market and Messrs Rennie, Scovell's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Currency Notes amounting to Rs. 11,700, (Eleven Thousand and Seven Hundred), bearing the following numbers:—59377, 68221, 68959, 78571, 68470, and 64764. Whoever will give such information as will lead to their recovery will be handsomely rewarded. Payment has been stopped. Apply to RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

SELECTED BORDEAUX CLARETS.—The undersigned are now landing their quarterly shipments of Finest Clarets:—

		per dozen.	
Chateaux Margaux	} Dinner Wines	at 34	0
Leoville		at 28	0
St. Julien		at 22	0
Medoc Best		at 16	0
Do. (in pints), for breakfast or cup		at 9	0
Medoc Petit (in quarts only)		at 12	0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

N. B.—Less 10 per cent. for Cash in original cases Monthly settlement 5 per cent.

ESTATE OF MEER SASSOON MOSES.—NOTICE is hereby given that the CREDITORS on this ESTATE are requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by vouchers, with the undersigned, within one month from the date hereof, at the Office of Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors; and DEBTORS to the ESTATE are requested to PAY the AMOUNT of their DEBTS forthwith.

W. H. PEILE, }
JOHN GRAY, } Trustees to the Estate.
S. ABRAHAM, }

Bombay, Apollo Street, 7th February 1867.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE Co. (LIMITED).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, called for SATURDAY next the 9th instant, is unavoidably POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, to admit of the Reports and Accounts being circulated prior to the Meeting which will be held for the following purposes:—

To receive the Report of the Directors and to pass the Accounts to the end of the year.

To consider the present financial position of the Company, and, if necessary, to pass Resolutions authorising the Directors to mortgage the property of the Company, to issue Debentures, or to use such other means as may be practicable for raising money on the property of the Company, to discharge the pressing liabilities of the Company, or if considered desirable to pass Resolutions for the winding up of the Company either in the High Court under the supervision of the High Court or voluntarily, as the case may be.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Meadow Street, Bombay, 7th February 1867.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY the 11th instant, and the days following, a quantity of Bolts Copper of sizes, Copper old, and Plates Copper of sizes, in lots to suit Purchasers. For Terms of Sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd February 1867.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 24th proximo, both days inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta 28th January 1867.

OVERLAND CHEESE, BACON, AND HAM.—The late Cattle Plague having subsided, we are enabled to reduce the price of the above as under:—

Albert and Double Gloster Cheese, weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. each, (*suitable for Messes*)...at Rs. 1 4 per lb.
Chedder, Berkeley, Somerset and Pine, varying from 7 to 12 lbs. ...at „ 1 4 „
Stilton, from 9 to 12 lbs... ...at „ 1 6 „
Wiltshire Bacon in cut... ...at „ 1 4 „
York and Wiltshire Hams... ...at „ 1 4 „

These are imported in canvass with Sugar and Salt.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce to Amateur and Professional Photographers, that they keep an extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other Article required in the Art of PHOTOGRAPHY, including Cameras of every description, and of the best construction.

Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, and others.
Glass Baths, mounted and unmounted.
Glass Dishes, Porcelain Baths and Dishes.
Glass and Porcelain Dippers, Ebonite Baths and Dishes.
Camera Stands, Printing Frames, Scales and Weights.
Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Graduated Glass Measures, Argentometers.
Glass and Wedgwood Funnels, Pestles and Mortars.
Patent Plate Glasses, Plate Boxes, and Plate Holders.
Vignette Glasses, Cutting or Shaping Plates.
Developing Glasses, Levelling Stands.
Head Rests, Rolling Presses.
Card Mounts, Albums, Stereoscopes.
Stills in Tin and Copper.
Collodions by Thomas, Mawson, Ponting and Blanchard.
Albumenized Paper by the best Makers.
Works on Photography, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

Sarony's Patent Poseing Apparatus, or Universal Rest with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios at Home, and will be found a most valuable aid to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent,—one of the lightest and most complete hitherto introduced.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA.

NOTICES.

NEW GOODS.—MESSRS. WATSON & Co. beg to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the newest goods, in their various departments.

The latest styles in Parisian Bonnets—and also in Straw and Crinoline, untrimmed.

Richly embroidered Drap de France Mantles, Paletots, and Jackets, rich Lyons Silks in all the new colours.

New French Muslins, Cambrics, Lamas, Alpacas, Mohairs, in all the fashionable styles; also Warm Dresses and Skirts for ladies going home.

Plain and Striped Winceys, Wool Tartans, French Merinoes, Woolen, Cotton, Thread, and Silk Hosiery, NEW KID GLOVES and French Boots and Shoes of every kind.

WEDDING, MOURNING, MILLINERY, and DRESSMAKING orders, generally, promptly executed.

In the Gentlemen's Department a large stock has just been opened of New Trouserings of the very latest fashions PURCHASED OF THE MANUFACTURERS; also new Silk Shirtings fine, soft, all Wool, Silk and Wool, and Cashmere Flannels and Tweeds for Shirts, Pyjamas, Sleeping and Travelling Suits.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,—Military Tailors, Bombay.

BY the Ice Ship "HENRY BUCK," from Boston
Ice.
200 Barrels Apples, } To arrive in February.
200 Cases Kerosein Oil, }
For Sale by C. W. SMITH, Agent for the Tudor Company.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has THIS DAY opened an extensive stock of the best London-made BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of every description and size. He also begs to notify that he is now in a position to execute all Orders entrusted to his Card in the shortest possible period. Gentlemen in the Mofussil will please accompany their Orders with Remittances to ensure quick execution.

R. PARTRIDGE.

No. 2 Hummum Street

L'EXTINCTEUR, a new Patent Portable FIRE ENGINE. Price from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. No Merchant's Office, Bank, or Godown should be without one of these useful inventions.

They can be seen in operation on a day's notice.

The undersigned beg to intimate that their new season's stock is now to hand, comprising—

Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel, Files, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Boiler Fittings, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks.
Steam Engines, Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Price Lists now ready and will be forwarded on application to FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder 16th October 1866.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentlemen or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

MR. ARTHUR HUSON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st instant.

Bombay, 28th January 1867. ROBINSON & Co.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGUREE'S TRUST.—NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT will be paid on the admitted Claims, at my Office, on and after the 25th instant. Creditors will have to apply for their Dividend personally or by properly authorized Agent, and produce the Vouchers for their Claims.

G. R. WILSON, Manager to the Trustees of M. N. Bhownugurree.

6, Bombay Green, Bombay, 24th January 1867.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 97 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

⁂ Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has two MILK-WHITE MARBLE MONUMENTS, 4 feet high by 2 feet square, and three WHITE MARBLE HEAD STONES on hand. Price moderate. Apply to W. F. ANNUNCIATION, Undertaker, No. 20 Church Street, Agiary Lane.

Bombay, 17th January 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business. By the latest published returns the number of passengers by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway in the week ending 17th November was 29,087; and on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 25th November the number was 57,056

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette Press.*

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to The Manager *Bombay Gazette Press.*

Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

NOTICES.

FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.—Our new ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, including this Season's importations of new Goods, sent FREE to all parts of India on application.

7 and 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CONTINUOUS ICE MACHINES.—For the manufacture of pure, untainted Ice.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect.*

The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The principle in Physics "that any matter passing from its liquid to its aeriform state, has the power of borrowing the heat from surrounding bodies," is in this Machine so admirably brought into practice, that an intense cold many degrees below the freezing point of Fahrenheit is produced, in the block of pure Ice made by this improved Apparatus.

The only expense connected with the production of Ice is about half an anna for each operation, producing about four pounds of Ice, as no chemicals are required.

Price complete in two cases, with instructions, Rs.

Size of case 1.—Length 2 feet 10 inches, breadth 2 feet 4 inches, depth 14 inches.

Size of case 2.—Length 2 feet, breadth 14 inches, depth

A smaller size for making about 2lbs. of Ice at each operation Rs. 175 are daily expected to arrive.

Full instructions for working the Machine supplied to

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood, charcoal being preferable

Constituents are respectfully informed that CASH must accompany all orders.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DAK BHANGY or PARCELS WEIGHING MACHINES, for weighing up to EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TOLAS.—Solid Brass Machine and Weights complete, on a Walnut-wood Stand. Where accuracy in weighing any kind of goods, dak bhangy parcels, or other packages is necessary, these new machines are invaluable, as the movement is so perfectly correct that a single grain will turn the balance, even in 850 tolas. Net cash price Rs. 80.

7 and 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

MAP OF INDIA to fold into a case divided into 2 parts, North and South, based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India, size 5 feet by 4 feet, scale 35 miles to the inch, Rs. 22. The same size Map mounted on Rollers and varnished for Office use, Price Rs. 25.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ECONOMICAL PATENT METAL ICE BOX; length 16 inches; breadth 13 inches; height 28 inches. Price Rs. 45, Cash.

Manufactured specially to our order, of double Galvanised Iron, painted and grained, with Drip Pan complete.

It is calculated that it economises the Ice by one half, and half-a-dozen full sized bottles, or a dozen soda-water bottles, can be cooled without disturbing the ice, and cold water placed in a glazed tank in the centre of the ice can be drawn off by means of a Tap.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

TUMBLER, CLARET GLASS, WINE GLASS, and CUP COVERS of GERMAN SILVER, richly electro silvered, in Plain and Fluted Patterns.

Each Pattern is manufactured in three sizes, and each article is fitted with an under rim to prevent the Cover from slipping off.

First, or Large size—For Tumblers, Rummers, Breakfast Cups, Squat Champagne Glasses, &c. &c.

Second, or Medium size—For Claret Glasses, Ale Glasses, Long Champagne Glasses, Tea Cups, &c. &c.

Third, or Small size—For Wine Glasses, Liquor Glasses, Coffee Cups, &c. &c.

Price of the Plain Pattern.

First size, Rs. 2-4 each. Second size, Rs. 1-12. Third size, Rs. 1.

Price of the Fluted Pattern.

First size, Rs. 2-8 each. Second size, Rs. 2. Third size, Rs. 1-4.

7 & 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

WE are in receipt of the following NEW GOODS and FRESH STOCK:—
PRISMATIC COMPASSES with Stands.
TRACING CLOTH.
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS.
PIANO FORTES.
HARMONIUMS.
PORTABLE ICE MACHINES.
CASH & DEED BOXES.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
MORDAN'S GOLD PENCIL CASES.
GENTLEMEN'S TOOL CHESTS.
MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES.
ICE SAFES AND REFRIGERATORS.
BAND INSTRUMENTS.
STATIONERY CABINETS.
MORDAN'S DESPATCH BOXES.
LETTER SCALES WITH INDIAN AND ENGLISH WEIGHTS.
CHURCH SERVICES.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

DR. HASSALS'S FLOUR OF BEEF, for the speedy preparation of BEEF TEA.

N. B.—One pound of this Beef is warranted to contain all the nutritive constituents of 4 pounds of English-fed Beef.

BARON LEIBEG'S FOOD (by Hooper and Savory, and Moore), is an excellent substitute for the natural food of Infants.

BARON LEIBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT (*Extractum Carnis*) for the immediate preparation of Beef Tea.

PURE ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN—These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and can be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

BROWN AND POLSON'S Corn Flour.
KINGSFORD'S Oswego do.
HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.

DR. RIDGE'S "PATENT FOOD," being thoroughly looked beforehand in its preparation, it is easily digested, while its composition adapts it to all conditions of the stomach.

FINEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
SPEED'S CALCUTTA do.
ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.
ROBB'S CELEBRATED NURSERY BISCUITS.
PEPSINE, AND PEPSINE LOZENGES, &c. &c.

THE PATENT SYPHON CORK SCREW, which enables Invalids not requiring the whole contents of a bottle of Soda Water or Champagne, to draw off any quantity without drawing the cork or injury to the remainder.

SWEET MILK and DESICATED DITTO, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.

SURGICAL ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, Stockings, &c., ets, &c. &c.

MOC MAIN TRUSSES, and an assortment of others.

COCOAS.
HEADLAND'S Homœopathic Cocoa.
EPP'S do. do.
TAILOR AND DUNN'S Cocoa Nibs.
DUNN'S Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Do. Cocoa and Milk Paste.
Do. Chocolate and Milk do.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa, a preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs.

A large assortment of flavoured Chocolate for eating.

VICHY, POTASH, LITHIA AND SODA WATERS.
TONIC OR QUININE WATER.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

THE KEBLE MEMORIAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PROPOSED COLLEGE AT OXFORD, IN MEMORY OF THE AUTHOR OF "THE CHRISTIAN YEAR."

It is proposed to give public and permanent expression to the love and reverence entertained for the Author of "The Christian Year," by building and endowing a College or Hall at Oxford, worthy to take its place among the stately foundations of ancient days, and to call it by his name.

Here young men, whom want of means would otherwise deprive of a University education, may, at a very small cost, be trained as Christian gentlemen, many of them, it is hoped, as Pastors of the Church he so much loved.

The Committee earnestly invite all in India who have been taught, comforted, and strengthened by this sweet Singer of the Church to join in this tribute to his memory.

NAMES OF COMMITTEE.

(Those marked * are also Trustees.)

* His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, President.

*Earl Nelson.	*Rt. Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.
*Earl Beauchamp.	
*Lord Richard Cavendish.	Earl of Devon.
*Bishop of Oxford.	Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.
*Bishop of Salisbury.	
*Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.	Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D.
	Rev. W. W. Shirley, D.D.
*Lord Lyttelton.	
*Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C., M.P.	Rev. Warden of All Souls, Oxford.
*Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P.	Rev. Professor Mansel.
	Prof. Mountague Bernard.
*Rt. Hon. Sir John T. Coleridge.	J. A. Shaw Stewart, Esq.
	John G. Talbot, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer.—J. A. Shaw Stewart, Esq., 13, Queen's Gate (W.), London.

Hon. Secretary.—Henry E. Pellew, Esq., 22, Boltons (S.W.), London.

OFFICE—3, WATERLOO PLACE (S.W.), LONDON.

Clergymen and laymen in any part of India, the Colonies, or in foreign countries, who are willing to aid in carrying out the objects of the KEBLE MEMORIAL, are invited to communicate immediately with the Honorary Secretary to arrange plans for collecting and remitting contributions to the fund.

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE SPREAD OVER FIVE YEARS WITHOUT BECOMING A CLAIM ON THE ESTATE IN CASE OF DEATH, and should be paid to the credit of the Honorary Treasurer, at any of the following Branches of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, or Singapore.

HENRY E. PELLEW, Honorary Secretary.

Waterloo Place, S. W. London.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—For Bad Legs, Sores, and Ulcers.—Many aggravated sores stand ready to pounce upon the the aged when an accident weakens any part. This Ointment is most potent in curing all cases of ulceration, abscess and "bad legs," after every other means had failed, and the sufferings experienced from them were utterly unendurable. Soon after the application of the Ointment, coolness and comfort are obtained in the affected part, the patient finds himself more at ease, and daily becomes more hopeful, as, with departing pains, a visible growth of granulation comes forth. It is well worth while adopting this treatment to regulate the secretions of the body by moderate doses of Holloway's Pills, which act in unison with his Ointment and facilitate recovery.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Market continues extremely dull, without any marked change in any description. Royal Bank shares are offered at Rs. 60, Elphinstones at Rs. 585, and Victoria shares at Rs. 1,200, but no transactions have been reported.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
[illegible]	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 per share.
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay ...	48 per cent dis.
[illegible]	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	67 to 68 per sh.
[illegible]	200	200	[illegible]	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	65 per share.
[illegible]	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	65 per share.
[illegible]	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ..	13½ per share.
[illegible]	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	130 per share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	25	......	China Bank ...	15½ per share.
[illegible]	25	25	13½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	25 ex-div.
[illegible]	500	500	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
[illegible]	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
[illegible]	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk	27 p share.
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank... ..	80 p ct pm.
[illegible]	250	115	8 p ct	National Bank of India	111 per sh.
[illegible]	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	75 p ct pm ex-di
[illegible]	200	200	......	Royal Bank of Ind.	62 per share
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	......	Guzerat Bank ...	68 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay Ship Co...	1,780
[illegible]	4,500	3,000	36	B. Coast & River Steam Nav. Co...	No quotations.
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co	4,015 per share.
[illegible]	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	840 to [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vieges Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
		1,000	....	Western India Ship Co. ..	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]	all	5 p ct		G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	225 per sh.
[illegible]	£18	5 p ct		Do. New £20 shares Do.	No quotations.
[illegible]	£2	5 p ct			
[illegible]	all	5 p ct		Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co......	

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]	5,000	......		Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,800 p. s.
[illegible]	1,000	20 p s		Elphinstone Land Co.	385 per share.
[illegible]	500	......		New Do...	175 to 180 p. s.
[illegible]	[illegible]	......		Frere Land Co. ..	150 p. s.
[illegible]	200	......		House and Land Investment Co. ..	45 per share
[illegible]	[illegible]	......		Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	240 p. sh.
[illegible]	[illegible]	35 p s		Port Canning... ..	225 per share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	......		United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	1,200 p. sh.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

[illegible]	14			Bengal Credit Mob.	42 per sh.
[illegible]	[illegible]			Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	96 to 97 p. share
[illegible]	[illegible]			Financial Asso. of India and China	47 to 48 p. share

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rates.
London, Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d. nominal.
Do. Credits	4 do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. to 2s. 0 3/8d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 to 100½.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½.
Do.	30 Do. do.	98½.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	Demand	2.0 nominal.
China Bank Bills	60 days sight	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	8 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	8 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Stock Rs. Transfer Loans	..	Rs. 89
[illegible] Loan 1832-33	..	92
Co.'s 1835-36	..	
1842-43	..	93
1854-55	..	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	..	[illegible]
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	..	[illegible]
Five and a half per cent.	..	111 to 111¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6 at 10-7.
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	225
Crowns	226
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	221
Five-Franc Pieces	104
Bar Silver	[illegible]
Gold Leaf	[illegible]
Bar Gold 16 oz. English	16 4

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

OLD.

	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	300 to 305
Dhollera, Bhownuggur	275 to 280
Surat, Broach	260 to 265
Oomrawuttee, Akote	255 to 260
Khandeish, Barsee	235 to 245
Compta	295 to 300
Vingorla	285 to 290
Veeraval	220 to 240

NEW.

Oomrawuttee, Akote	300 to 305
Khandeish, Barsee	290 to 295
Dhollera, Bhownuggur	311 to 315
Hingunghaut	315 to 320
Broach	315 to 320

Ready Sales,........... 200 Candies.
For future delivery ... 150 Candies.
Market quiet.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 8.

Davison, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 8.

Fife, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 7th February 1867.

TRANSFER.

Ensign O. H. Stoddart, 103rd Foot, a probationer for the Staff Corps in the Cavalry branch of the service, is transferred at his own request to the Infantry branch and appointed wing officer 3rd Regiment N. L., and directed to join.

ORDERS &c. CONFIRMED.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed with effect from 15th January:—

22nd Regiment N. I.—Captain Brown to officiate as wing officer.

Lieutenant and Riding Master Steers, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, is as a temporary measure, and in the absence of a qualified officer in the regiment, appointed to act as Interpreter 11th Hussars, with effect from 28th December.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.
8 Yamuna (s) .... Morrison .....Suez, Jan. 21 & Aden 29
Innisfallen .... Gibson......... Liverpool.
Hippogriffe .... Bews .... Calcutta, Jan. 1.
French Empire .... —— ..... Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.
8 Persian .... Black .... Maulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Thais, T. Chambers, bound to Rangoon.
Ship Corra Linn, R. Lamont, bound to Point de Galle.
Ship Morning Star, J. Inverner, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Cowasjee Jehangeer, for London via Kurrachee.
Ship City of Tanjore, for Havre.
Ship Birmingham, for Liverpool.
Ship Prefect de Montgue, for Havre.
Ship Saint James, for Liverpool.
S. S. Comorin, for Bushire, Aden, Suez, Judda. and Hoodeda.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Madras*, will be closed on THURSDAY, 14th instant, at 7 A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having intimated their intention of running extra steamers (non-contract) to Suez, commencing in January, alternating with the regular mail service, it is notified for general information that mails will be made up at the Bombay Post Office for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, &c. on the following dates at 9 A.M. An after packet will be kept open for late letters until 10 A.M. The steamer will start from Mazagon Bunder at 1 P.M. punctually, not from the Apollo Pier anchorage:—

February	20th	April	3rd
March	6th	Ditto	27th
Ditto	20th	May	4th

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland mails.

As the extra steamers are timed to arrive at Suez one day before the Calcutta steamer, in order to ensure the mails being taken on to Marseilles and Southampton, the service will be a service for *all India four times a month*. The weekly steamers *to* India are expected to arrive in Bombay on the following dates:—

February	19th	March	22nd
March	7th	April	4th

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed on THURSDAY, 14th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 15th idem.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE, FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

Map.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Dund's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:—
Europe CANVASS and CORDAGE.
Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s
CARTRIDGES .... Rs. 55 per 1,000
Do. CAPS........ „ 6 „ 1,000
One Breech-loading RIFLE ...... „ 120.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BOMBAY RACES—GRAND STAND—REDUCED PRICES.

FIRST CLASS.

Season Ticket for the remaining five days .. Rs. 10
Chairs .... „ 3
Benches .... „ 2

SECOND CLASS.

Chairs .... Rs. 2
Benches .... „ 1

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Parties who have contracted with the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette Press* for the privilege of placing placards at the Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, are requested to forward their Placards to the Manager *Bombay Gazette Press* that arrangements may be completed for having the same suspended at the Stations agreed upon.

A number of Placards has been already received but are delayed until others in course of preparation have been sent in.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1867.

GAZETTE STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Proprietor of the BOMBAY GAZETTE, having made large additions to the Stock in Trade, is prepared to execute all kinds of Typographic and Lithographic Printing with the greatest despatch.

Show Boards designed in Colours and Gold, and adapted for exhibition at Railway Stations.

Ball Programmes of the newest designs.

Bills of Lading.

Bills of Exchange.

Bankers' and Merchants' Cheques.

Circulars and every description of Commercial and other Printing.

Plans, Maps, &c., Lithographed in as many colours as may be required.

Account Books of all kinds Printed, Paged, Ruled, and Bound.

Advertisements received for Indian Travellers' Guide.

Contracts entered into for advertising at the Railway Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER SOONDERJEE MOOLJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, has contracted to sell two several pieces or parcels of Land or Ground, Messuages, Chawls, Hereditaments and premises as follows:—Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the five ranges of Buildings or Chawls standing thereon, situate at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,628 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Byculla new Road, on the West by the line of the G. I. P. Railway, on the North by the property of Davidass Moorarjee Bhunsallee, and on the South by the property of Muckon Jeevon Colee, and which said piece of ground and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 93 and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 304. Secondly,—All that other piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Byculla, containing by admeasurement 333 square yards or thereabouts; and bounded on the East and North by the property of Crustnajee Arjoonjee, on the West by the Byculla new Road, and on the South by the vacant ground of Colee Muckon Jeevon, and which said last mentioned land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 108 and 57, and registered in the Collector's Rent Roll under No. 304. Any and all persons having any Claim by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise on the said pieces of Ground, Messuages, Chawls, Hereditaments and premises, or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed and any claim there may be will be considered to have been waived.

KELLY & Co., Purchaser's Solicitors.

Bombay, Apollo Street, 8th February 1867.

NOTICE.—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (with the Will annexed) of WELLINGTON ROSE, late a Lieutenant in the 25th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Honorable GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esquires, all persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having Property of his in their hands, are requested to pay the Debts, or hand the Property to the Administrators. And NOTICE is hereby given to all Creditors of the deceased, and persons having any Claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their Debts or Claims within one month from the date of this Advertisement the Assets will be handed over by the Administrators to CATHERINE ROSE, Widow, the Mother and Administratrix, in England (with the Will annexed) of the said WELLINGTON ROSE, deceased, and one of the residing Legatees named in his said Will.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP, Solicitors to the Administrators.

Bombay, 8th February 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, lately carrying on business in Bombay in partnership under the Name and Firm of MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

UPON hearing MR. HEARN, Attorney for the abovenamed Insolvent, and on reading the Petition of RICHARD ARDILL DALLAS, as Chairman of the Meeting of Creditors of the said NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, trading under the name of MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS, held on the Fifth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven; and also on reading the Copy of Resolutions passed thereat duly filed in this Honorable Court, and it appearing to me that such Resolutions were duly carried and that the terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of Creditors under the Estate of the said Insolvent Traders, I do order that the Estate of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, trading under the name of MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS, be wound up under the management of Trustees named in the said Resolutions and Petition, subject nevertheless as to the remuneration of the said Trustees to such rule as may be hereafter made by the Court; and I do direct that the said Resolutions be confirmed: and I do hereby direct that this Order be forthwith advertized in two Daily Newspapers, namely, the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, and two of the Vernacular Newspapers, namely, the *Bombay Sumachar* and the *Jami Jamshed*, respectively published in Bombay, and in the next publication of the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 8th February 1867.

C. SARGENT.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE, Insolvents' Attorneys.

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" IS *Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.*

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON WILL CONTAIN:

LEADING ARTICLES:—
1. Party Government and Intellectual Interests.
2. The Bombay Municipality.
3. Reform in England.
4. The failure of Anglican Missions in India, No. V.
5. Financial Fallacies.

THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK, WITH ALL THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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„ „ 2 0 per Month.

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Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The TUDOR Co.'s ICE HOUSE is THIS DAY REMOVED to the Premises lately occupied by Messrs REMINGTON and Co., adjoining the High Court, No. 4 Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT to accompany a Family to England in the Mail Steamer. She will have to take charge of young Children. Apply at the Office of Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co., Forbes Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The Reverend J. PATERSON, who arrived by last Mail from England, has been appointed MISSIONARY in connection with the BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION UNION. He will conduct service TO-MORROW on board the "AJDAHA" at 11 A. M.

A. STEWART, Chairman, Bombay Harbour Mission Union.

Bombay, 9th February 1867.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY, the 9th instant, 12 o'clock noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 9th February 1867.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that the ADJOURNED MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, to consider the Report of the Standing Committee on the Draft Bill to amend Bombay Act II. of 1865, will be held in the Town Hall, on MONDAY the 18th day of February instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 6th February 1867.

COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY the 23rd February 1867, at 3 P. M., at the Offices of Messrs. B. & A. HORMARJEE, Elphinstone Circle:

BUSINESS.

1st To receive the Repot of the Directors.
2nd. The Statement of Accounts and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1866.
3rd. And to transact such other business as shall be presented at the Meeting in the Report of the Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN SYKES, Manager.

In the Press

A COLLECTION OF ALL THE SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B. ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS, From 1862 down to the present day.

Subscribers' names registered at the *Bombay City Press*, 51 Kalbadavie.

EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held on 29th December 1866, the Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting held on 29th November, viz. "That the Company be wound up voluntarily," and "that A. E. Ashley, Esq., and Heerjee Jehangeer, Esq., be appointed Liquidators," were confirmed.

For the London Asiatic & American Co. (Limited),
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers Eastern Insurance Company.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement all persons having Claims against the Eastern Insurance Company are requested to send in particulars of same; and all persons indebted to the said Company are desired to pay the respective amount due by them, to the LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED), Elphinstone Circle, who have been appointed Managers for the Liquidators.

A. E. ASHLEY,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER; } Liquidators,
Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 9th February 1867.

NOTICE.—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) of the Estate and Effects of JAMES MORISON, formerly in the service of the Honorable East India Company, on their Madras establishment, but late of the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, a Colonel on the Retired List of Her Majesty's Indian Army, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Honorable GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esquires, all persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having Property of his in their hands are requested to pay the Debts or hand the Property to the Administrators. And NOTICE is hereby given to all Creditors of the deceased, and persons having any Claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their Debts or Claims within one month from the date of this Advertisement the Assets will be handed over by the Administrators to MARIA MORISON, Widow, the relict of the said Testator, and to JOHN ELPHINSTON, Esquire, the Executors of the Will of the said JAMES MORISON, deceased.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Solicitors to the Administrators.

Bombay, 8th February 1867.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB.

BENEFIT OF PRIMO BASSO SIGNOR NINO RABOTTARO.

IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.

GRAND DUET FROM I PURITANI. BY SIGNORS RABOTTARO AND REINA.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE NEW BALLET "ESMERALDA."

This Performance is by the particular request of several Gentlemen; and it is hoped that the public will support so deserving an artiste—whose former benefit was unfortunately unremunerative.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle Single ....Rs. 10
„ „ Double..................................... „ 15
Stalls .... „ 5
Gallery .... „ 3

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

SATURDAY EVENING, 9TH FEBRUARY,

BENEFIT OF THE MASTERS DUCROW, AND MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST SATURDAY NIGHT IN BOMBAY.

This will be the greatest, most select, and varied Circus performance ever offered to the Citizens of Bombay.

ALL THE GREAT ARTISTES WILL APPEAR.

NEW ACTS—NEW PANTOMIME.

EVERYTHING NEW.

The MASTERS DUCROW refer with pleasure to the flattering approbation they have received from the Public and Press of Bombay, and it is a source of gratification to them that their endeavours to please have been crowned with success. They now most earnestly but respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Public on this their

BENEFIT NIGHT.

SECURE SEATS EARLY.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, POSITIVELY THE LAST MID-DAY PERFORMANCE.

Doors open at 2, Performance commences at 3. Children half price to all parts of the House.

PROFESSOR VANEK'S MAGICAL THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

MONDAY EVENING, 11TH FEBRUARY.

REDUCED PRICES!

Consequent on the early departure of Professor Vanek from Bombay he has thought fit to reduce his Prices so as to give every one a chance of witnessing his brilliant and unique Magical Representations.

FIRST PERFORMANCE IN INDIA OF THE MIRACULOUS ORACLE OF DELHI, A MOST ASTONISHING EXHIBITION.

The Oracle, consisting solely of a Human Head, which at the command of Professor Vanek will at once answer any questions put to it. It speaks and imitates all the movements of the human organism, exactly as if it were alive.

GRAND OPTICAL CYCLORAMA.

COMIC AND LAUGHABLE MUSEUM.

BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class .... Rs. 4
Second Class .... „ 2
Gallery .... „ 1
First Class, Reserved Chairs .... „ 5
Private Boxes (admitting 4)................... „ 20

Tickets for Children under 8 years for the First, Second and Gallery half price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at a quarter to 9.

First Class numbered Chairs and Private Boxes may be secured at the *Magical Theatre* on the day of Performance from 10 till 6.

JOHN WESSELY, Manager.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1867.

IN the Report of the Select Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to consider the subject of "mildew in piece goods" it was stated that mildew was "caused by an undue proportion "of size in the cloth, or by bad sizing." The mildew damage had notoriously increased since the rise in the price of Cotton in 1861, and as we do not hear so much about it now as we did in 1865, it is to be hoped that there have been improvements in sizing and that these improvements have led to more favourable results. There appears to be no good reason to doubt the conclusions arrived at by the Committee of the Chamber as to the *apparent* causes of mildew in goods, but further investigation into the subject by scientific men at home has elicited the evidence of the presence of the germs of mildew in unmanufactured Cotton. We quote from a paper in the Edinburgh Medical Journal by Dr. Tilbury Fox on this subject:—"I have been "paying some little attention to the case of mil-"dewed Cotton—hunting after illustrative facts "—and I find that the germs of mildew are really "present in the Cotton in its rough state, as sold "in the market before it reaches the manufacturer. "It of course is possible that the processes through "which it passes in the hands of the latter may "destroy all the vitality of the fungi, but this is "not certain; but if it really does, still the fact "of the presence of mildew germs in vigour would "imply the existence of a certain degree of dete-"rioration in the actual fibre itself, perhaps in-"duced by the bad cultivation or growing of the "original plant—a point of no mean interest to "the merchant. It would make the fibre less "able to resist the action of the size and other "agents used in the manufacture into stuffs." The undue proportion of size employed by the manufacturer would undoubtedly have the effect of inducing damp in Cotton goods, and the presence of damp appears to be one of the essentials in the formation of mildew. We believe the presence of mildew germs in Cotton fibre had not been demonstrated nor even suspected when the Committee of the Bombay Chamber furnished their Report; and it was supposed that the use of size of a bad quality, or an excessive quantity, were the only sources of mildew. It would form an interesting subject of enquiry, to determine by careful examination of samples of the various qualities of Cotton in this market whether mildew germs are to be found in any of them. It seems probable enough that as the soil and climate in which the Cotton of Western India is produced are by no means alike, and the qualities of Cotton are vastly different, there may also be differences in respect of the presence or absence of mildew germs in the various descriptions of Cotton. If a particular sample which would pass examination by the eye should be found to contain a large proportion of mildew germs, it could not be declared to be of "good" or "fair" quality, even under the view that it has not yet been proved that mildew germs in the unmanufactured staple are the main cause of mildew in the prepared goods. This is a question which comes more strictly within the province of the manufacturer—who may be supposed to be keen enough to defend his own interests—but if it should be ascertained that the presence of mildew germs in raw Cotton will give rise to mildew, and will also render the goods more perishable or less durable, then the merchant will think it to be his interest to help in clearing up the subject so far as it may be in his power to do so. And this can only be done by submitting specimens to the Chamber of Commerce which are found to contain the germs of mildew. In the processes of manufacture we do not think there are any which are capable of completely destroying the vitality of the fungi, and it is therefore very probable that mildew is frequently induced by the presence of mildew germs in raw Cotton. But from what is known of the occurrence of mildew damage in all articles which are manufactured with the help of sizes, which themselves contain vegetable germs, it is probable enough that mildew may arise from badly prepared sizes alone. The enquiry which suggests itself with reference to unmanufactured Cotton, must commend itself to all those who have an interest in the Cotton trade.

PREVIOUS to the promulgation of the brilliantly confused Amalgamation Order, the distinguishing characteristics of which, it is now generally admitted, were muddle and mischief, spiced with a pinch or two of malignity, Bombay could boast of an army composed chiefly of native troops equal, if not superior, to any legions that were ever drawn from a conquered population. The sepoy system worked admirably for a century; but centralization begot indifference, incapacity resulted, and insubordination produced insurrection. It had been found that sepoys armed and drilled according to the British system made most effective soldiers. The greatest care was, therefore, taken in the formation of the battalions; recruits were carefully examined; their caste feelings were respected, and even their prejudices were permitted to remain undisturbed. The fact is, we believe, unquestionable that the Native Army alone could have presented a bold front to the hordes of Russia had they ever put in an appearance below the Passes. But, courageous as the sepoys undoubtedly were, their bravery was heightened by having at their head a gallant body of English gentlemen trained from their boyhood to bear arms and specially educated and prepared for the service in which their youth and manhood were to be passed. The subalterns were known to all ranks in the regiments, participated in their games, assisted at their nautches, and shared in their festivities much after the manner of esquires in the olden ages; when the feudal dependants of a Baron honoured some particular event with general rejoicing. In this way a feeling of sympathy was engendered which rendered the regiments as proud of their officers as the officers were proud of their regiments. On the cricket ground, at foot ball, running, leaping, or wrestling the European and native officers contested the palm of excellence with the men. Of course the natural consequence of such interchanges was that little shades of temper were exposed, value was tested, and courage was developed, so that when the blast of war was blown officers and sepoys could rely upon each other when they went into action, possessing, as they did, a thorough knowledge of each other's qualifications, both physically and mentally. It requires a good deal of both nerve and drill to enable men to march up to a battery well worked and dealing out death in every discharge. Yet again and again have the Bombay sepoys marched up to the muzzles of the guns and driven their bayonets through the bodies of the men who served them. The native soldiers of the Bombay Army, unlike their brethren of Bengal, never murmured when duty directed them to march to remote lands. They fought the French legions of Napoleon beneath the pyramids; they sustained the wild rush of Bedouin spearmen on an Arabian battle-field; they received the swift charge of the soldiers of Tartary beneath the walls of Canton; they stormed the stockades of Burmah: the blast of their bugles was heard amongst the mountains of Nepaul; their courage carried them cheerfully through the snows of Candahar, and had it not been for the appearance of the olive their bayonets would have flashed beneath the bastions of Teheran. Yet in the face of the most stubborn facts, in opposition to the counsel of experience, and in direct violation of an imperial guarantee, a noble army has been reduced to a rabble; gallant soldiers have been precipitated headlong into the gulf of ruin; funds which the subscriptions of years had accumulated have been ruthlessly swept away; remonstrance has been rudely disdained; overtures have been as roughly rejected; petitions have been pitilessly negatived; explanations demanded by Parliament have been evaded; and even the most merciless severity has been dealt out to not a few who had the courage to oppose wrong by the assertion of their rights. All the avenues by which even the humblest classes of communities are permitted to approach the circle in which imperial questions are submitted for discussion were sternly closed in the face of men whose brows were bronzed with the blaze of battle and whose breasts were covered with the badges of valour. It was only after repeated petitions that the question of the claims of the officers of the Indian Army was allowed to be submitted for discussion within the walls of Parliament. The officers of the Royal Army serving in India were fully sensible of the injustice with which the East India Company's army had been treated, and to their honour, be it said, not a few of them warmly espoused their cause and brought influences to bear upon the question which have materially assisted in bringing about its solution. The present constitution of native regiments with respect to English officers shows how lamentably ignorant the so-called military reorganizers were who concocted the celebrated amalgamation scheme. We have shown that sepoys make excellent soldiers; but the secret of success lies in the principle that if they are to fight well they must be fearlessly and gallantly led. That they will march boldly up to the breach beneath the blaze of a well-directed battery, is a fact which has been again and again proved to demonstration, but it was at the same time equally obvious that British valour invariably headed the column. Without the Anglo-Saxon captains and their gallant-hearted subalterns, we are afraid that the glories inscribed on the colours of the sepoy corps would have been much more expeditiously emblazoned. When a native regiment faced the foe previous to 1860, it had at its head

1 Colonel.
1 Lieut.-Colonel.
1 Major.
7 Captains.
11 Lieutenants.
1 Surgeon.
1 Assist.-Surgeon.

Total...23 British Officers.

But were any emergency to arise at the present time a native corps would have to front the foe with

1 Commandant.
1 Second-in-Command.
1 Wing Officer.
1 Do. Subaltern.
1 Adjutant.
1 Quarter-Master.
1 Assistant-Surgeon.

Total... 7 British Officers.

The men who reorganized the Indian Army—at all events the Bombay portion of it—having the grand fact before their eyes that to native regiments constituted and commanded in the manner we have described mutiny was all but an impossibility, ought surely to have paused before ordering a magnificent force to be broken up merely to carry out the idea of assimilation. It is a fact which cannot be disguised, and one, moreover, which Sir Robert Napier has himself admitted, that many of the native regiments of the line are really little better than armed rabbles. They have been deprived of two-thirds of their European officers and have consequently been stripped of the greater portion of the only vigorous element which they possessed. Never since war was elevated to the dignity of a science was such an egregious blunder committed; and we can, therefore, only express our wonder that the statesmen of England sanctioned by their silence such an act of stupendous folly. Sir Bartle Frere has already earned for himself an Indian reputation, and, if he covets the distinction of European celebrity, he could not select a surer or more speedy path to its attainment than by advocating the expediency of re-establishing a local military service composed of Europeans and natives, so that a great portion of the English Army may be released from the discharge of duties for which both by their drill and discipline they are manifestly unfitted. India has been compelled to bite the dust beneath the weight of British battalions, and we do not think that with ordinary care we shall ever again be driven to the necessity of applying the curb of correction either to a mutinous army or a disaffected population. The momentous question in India requiring a speedy and satisfactory solution is the safest and easiest means by which a reduction of the English Army in India may be effected and a well equipped and caste-combined native force substituted for the wretched looking rabbles that at present render the general appearance of even the crack corps grotesque and ridiculous. Sir William Mansfield's star appears to have culminated, and we cannot therefore now expect much lustre from the brilliant intellect that illuminated the days of our darkness when time-bargain bills were discussed at Poona. It is, however, never too late to mend, and it is just possible that Sir William Mansfield, having become sensible of the growing blunder which he assisted the Horse Guards to commit, will when he is called upon for an opinion express his regret that he should have been so rash in former days, and may be induced to lend the weight of his counsel and experience in constructing something serviceable out of the military chaos which will precipitate decay unless the aid of the genius of order be speedily invoked.

THE section of the G. I. P. Railway from Sindee to Nagpore, about 30 miles in length, will it is expected be opened for traffic about the 1st of next month.

WE have received information from Nagpore that the mail cart service between that place and Jubbulpore has been suspended in consequence of the frightful mortality among the horses on the line. When Major Godfrey Clerk made this journey last year, he found that "the mail cart horses had been nearly all carried off by a disease which had made its appearance among them latterly;" and that "there were barely sufficient left at some of the chowkies to carry on the mail service." The disease has since become worse, as many as 500 horses having died of it between Nagpore and Jubbulpore. The only means of transit, therefore, now left for travellers are Messrs. Howard's bullock carts and palkees.

MESSRS. LINDLEY AND WARREN have sent us presentation copies of two excellent photographs —one representing Sir Bartle Frere, family, and staff at Government House, Parell, and the other Sir Bartle alone dressed in his robes of office as Chancellor of the University of Bombay. All the likenesses in the large group are very faithful, and that of Sir Bartle Frere himself is particularly good, the light falling happily on the face in such a way as to bring out very clearly its most familiar and characteristic expression. It is not, on the other hand, very easy at first to recognize Sir Bartle's well known features, obscured as they are beneath the college cap and tassel, or to like altogether the transformation of his figure effected by the Chancellor's robes; but when closely scrutinized this portrait also will be admitted to be a careful and meritorious work of art. The larger photograph is likely, however, to be the most popular in Bombay; and we congratulate Messrs. Lindley and Warren on their success in producing a thoroughly satisfactory memorial of the Governor who is so soon to leave us.

CAMP GOSSIP FROM CENTRAL INDIA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE rumour is again prevalent that the province of Berar is to be joined on to the Central Provinces and made a Commissionership under Mr. Temple; no doubt that able ruler would like to have such an addition made to his province; he would have a fine fund to draw upon for a lot of quasi-improvements which he cannot now attempt. But as the consent of the Nizam must first be obtained, and as this would never be given, I hope Berar will remain as at present, although the civil officers have lots to do, as there are no zemindars or malgoogars here, consequently the whole of the detail of land letting has to be done by them. Looking at the state of the people under the malgoogaree system and comparing it with the plenty and contentment under the ryotwaree system, I wonder how any one not prejudiced can hesitate as to which system is the better of the two. I am aware that it would be extremely difficult to set aside the vested interests of the malgoogars, but surely something better could be devised than that system. Those wretched malgoogars are the curse of the country. The amount of oppression they practise is fearful, besides which they are a bad lot altogether, many of them being more than suspected as the receivers of stolen property. In fact, a more stuck up, debauched, idle, worthless set of men, it would be impossible to find.

A great want in these parts are village roads. A tax of one per cent. on the Government land revenue demand is levied from the proprietors and cultivators of the soil, and is called the "road fund." I am not aware on what principle this tax has been imposed upon the native agricultural community, but it is obvious that they don't benefit much, if at all, from the manner in which it is appropriated. I should have imagined that the income derived from a cess of this kind ought to be *solely* and *entirely* devoted to the construction and improvement of *village* roads, in order to open out the resources of the country, and afford facilities for the transport of agricultural produce to marts, to towns forming centres of trade, and to the railway line. It is true that good roads exist in the vicinity of civil stations, but I doubt whether any portion of the "road fund" can be justly, legitimately, and fairly expended in the construction and repairs of such roads or the maintenance of the supervising and office establishments connected, with them. The road and other local funds are administered by committees supervised, controlled, and influenced by Government officials whose wishes and votes the non-official members dare not oppose. I should be glad to see the Government initiate some measure of reform that would undoubtedly tend to open out the resources of the country by ensuring the construction of good village roads, fit for the traffic of wheeled vehicles, and provided with the requisite bridges over streams, nullahs, and water courses. The existing village roads (if they may be so termed) are merely the ancient and primitive lines of rural communication, are more or less submerged and flooded during the rainy season, and are quite unsuited to the present requirements of the people.

The natives in the Nizam's Dominions and in Berar practise an impudent fraud on travellers and strangers. There is a large variation in the value of the same coins at places but a few hour's distance from each other. Thus when a rupee is changed, the nominal value given for it by no means represents the real one; the change, too, is made up of all sorts of pice and cowries, chipped and defaced. These again bear a value differing in every village. In some places all the payments appear to be made in kind, the people hoarding all their gold. Latterly, where my camp is, I find that the people call a half anna piece a pice, and I am charged accordingly two pice for what elsewhere I could get for one pice. I often wonder where all the Bunjarees I met come from. I meet them on all roads; their bullocks generally laden with grain. They appear to be to Central India what the Luhanee and Paracha traders are to the north of India. As traders and carriers these Bunjarees have a sort of freemasonry among themselves, and travel from Bombay to Mirzapore, from Bundelcund to Musulipatam, and during the Central India campaign Sir Hugh Rose's and General Whitlock's forces were dependent on them for carriage and supplies, and at present the land transport of the cotton produce is entirely in their hands. In the north of India the caravans are composed of strings of camels, but these Bunjarees have vast herds of bullocks. In the north the traders have to face the snows and rocky passes and the fierce mountaineers, but these Bunjarees have to meet different dangers in the damp and dark forest, the putrifying vegetation, the malarious exhalation, and the pestilential swamp. In the height of the rainy season, however, they find recesses in the Santpoora Hills and on the Ghauts where they allow their bullocks to graze in the boundless pasturage. The character of these carriers as a class is, I am told, a strange mixture of honesty and roguery. I also saw a few days ago a caste of natives called *Wuddees* who come from the Deccan, and possessing superior physical energy as the "navvies" of these parts employed on the railway.

I was glad to read in the *Gazette* of Friday last that you advocate tobacco growing and manufacturing the same into cheroots, as a means for one to make a fortune in this country. I have pointed this out in your columns more than two years ago, when visiting Bhilsa, where tobacco is grown to a large extent, and which is of the most agreeable flavour. This tobacco is prized by the natives all over India, and many Europeans who have tried the dry leaf in pipes prefer it to Cavendish or any American tobacco. This flavour is tasted without any preparation beyond that imparted by moistening and cutting the leaves fine. The advantages then which the cultivation of tobacco offer are twofold, export and consumption here. The best leaves could be manufactured into cigars of every conceivable shape, the courser leaves into pipe tobacco, and the refuse into the best tobacco for native smoking. In the Madras Presidency every one smokes the Trichinopoly cheroots, and prefers them to the Manilla, but to my fancy the tobacco is stronger and of a pungent taste, but this is not the case with the tobacco grown around Bhilsa. In tobacco cultivation no man of energy can fail, provided he can manage a small capital economically, and I trust my remarks may have the effect of drawing the attention of Bombay capitalists to the formation of a company to cultivate tobacco in the waste lands of Central India and the Deccan. I am sorry to see that the cotton mills of the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company at Khamgaum and Budnaira are in the market for sale. I am told the prices charged by the Company were high, and thus the natives, always averse to any innovation, would not go to the cotton mills, but preferred their own *churkas*. The Company also erred in not employing men with Berar experience, who being honest and knowing the native character and native families would have increased the business much.

I am glad to see that the Viceroy has at last provided for Colonel C. L. Showers, late in political employ for many years in Rajpootana, by again appointing him to the department to officiate as Political Agent to the Rajah of Bhurtpore. The Colonel served with credit under Colonel Sutherland and Sir Robert Hamilton, and did good service in Meywar during the time of the mutiny, but owing to his not agreeing with his superiors on certain orders, he was compelled to throw up his appointment. It is has since turned out that the very thing the Colonel opposed and Government introduced, has turned out as the Colonel represented it would, and hence I am glad to see that Sir John Lawrence has done justice to an old and able officer, and one whose family have long served the State. Colonel Showers is a younger brother of the late General St. George Showers, C. B., who died commanding the Presidency Division in Calcutta.

FOREST RANGER.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 30TH JAN., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues quiet. Fair Dhollera 12½d.

The outward mail of the 18th January left Suez for Bombay on the 27th idem.

AMERICA.

LONDON, 31ST JAN.

Advices from New York state that President Johnson has vetoed the Bill admitting Nebraska into the Union.

The new German Parliament will be opened on the 24th February.

The ship *Berenicia* has arrived with the cargo of the *Cama Family*, which was condemned at Saint Helena.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending to-day show the following changes, as compared with the previous account:—

Increase in the Reserve of Notes......£147,000
Decrease in Bullion ....£ 1,000
„ „ Bills discounted £221,000

The Cotton Market at Liverpool opened quiet but closed dull. Fair Dhollera 12¼d. (?)

LONDON, 1ST FEB., NOON.

Captain Sherard Osborn has been appointed Managing Director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opens quiet. Fair Dhollera 12½d.

The Manchester manufacturers' prices generally are equal to the prices of November last. Superior qualities are one penny cheaper.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total sales of the week		68,625	Bales.
„ „ Surats		35,250	„
„ Import of the week		115,250	„
„ „ „ Surats		21,375	„
„ Stock		540,000	„
„ „ Surats		220,000	„

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND CONGRESS.

LONDON, 2ND FEB., AFTERNOON.

Advices from New York of yesterday's date state that a Bill has been passed by Congress restricting the power of President Johnson to make State appointments.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 8th February.

Govt. paper. { Fours 11 to 11½. Fives 5 to 5½ per cent. Fives & half 10½ per cent.

Exchange, 1s. 11½d.
Freight, dead weight, £1 to £2 2s. 6d.
Jute, £3 to £3 2s. 6d.
Seeds, £3 2s. 6d. to £6 6s.
Shirtings Rs. 7-5 to Rs. 7-6.
Madapollams, Rs. 3-2 to Rs. 3-4.
Mule Twist, 8as. 1 pie.
Market for Piece Goods, rather quieter.
Market for Twist, quiet.

BOMBAY.

IT is stated that Dr. Sydney Smyth has been appointed Police Surgeon and Surgeon to the Port.

THE British ship *Lancashire* was hauled out of the Mazagon dock yesterday.

MAILS for Kurrachee per H. M.'s steamer *Amberwitch* will be closed to-morrow at 8 A.M.

WE understand that the result of examination of candidates for the office of Vakeel will be made known in the beginning of next week.

NOTICES have been served upon the delegates of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court requesting their attendance at the Court on the 23rd instant.

POONA HINDOO FEMALE DRAMATIC CORPS.—This corps will appear a second time in a new theatre, situated in Zowba's oart, Pallow Road, to-night.

THE gentlemen of the special jury are required to be in attendance at the High Court this morning, and also on Monday morning, at a quarter to 10 o'clock.

ON Thursday last a telegram was forwarded by the Director of the Indo-European line to the Secretary to Government, from which we learn that the direct line was right to Constantinople; the interruption on the Persian line still continued.

AN inquest was held yesterday at Girgaum before the Coroner, touching the death of Cowasjee Muncherjee, a servant to a liquor-seller at Camateepoora, who was addicted to drink, and was found dead in the shop early yesterday morning. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

THE GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.—The benefit of the Masters Ducrow is fixed for this evening at the Circus, and a midday performance is also announced for this afternoon. The company will only appear in Bombay for four nights more, as they have arranged to leave by the steamer of the 16th inst.

THE performance tonight at the Royal Italian Opera will be for the benefit of Signor Pietro Martinelli, Ballet Master, on which occasion the Opera of *Don Pasquale* will be produced for the first time in Bombay, and also the new ballet of *Esmeralda*. We understand that the His Excellency the Governor of Goa has signified his intention of being present.

A BAZAAR was opened at the Robert Money Institution (opposite the Esplanade) yesterday, in aid of female education. The articles exposed for sale consisted chiefly of children's clothing, and as there were a good many European ladies and gentlemen present, the sales were sufficiently brisk. The bazaar remains open to day. There is still nearly 1,800 rupees' worth of articles unsold.

THE B. and B. S. S. Co.'s S. S. *Yamuna*, Captain Morison, which arrived yesterday from Aden and Suez, reports that on her voyage, on 29th January, she spoke the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Bengal*, left Aden with Calcutta Mail at 8 A. M. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Khan and son, Sadek Mahomed Khan, Mr. Natal Rosenstein, and Mr. E. G. Gullett.

A MR. JOHN O'CONNELL who had been summoned to serve on the common jury yesterday was not in attendance when his name was called. His Lordship was informed that Mr. O'Connell had sent in a medical certificate stating his inability to attend, but as it transpired that this gentleman attended daily to his usual avocation, he was fined in the sum of twenty rupees.

THE British ship *John Bunyan*, Captain J. Stitch, which arrived on Thursday last from Liverpool, passed the following vessels on her voyage:—On February 2nd spoke the British ship *Steverton*, off Goa bound to Bombay: On December 4th, in lat. 40 south, long. 19 east, spoke the British ship *May Queen*. On November 7th, in lat. 5 south, long. 30 west, spoke the British ship *French Empire*. On December 9th, in lat. 38 south, long. 39 east, spoke the ship *Innisfallen*, all bound to Bombay.

MR. MAYHEW yesterday presented a petition to the High Court before Mr. Justice Arnould from Dinshaw Dorabjee, praying that the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Co. should be wound up through the High Court. The petitioner was a shareholder in the Company and also a creditor, having with his late partner contracted to erect a building for the Company, for which a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was still due. The petition stated that the Company was unable to pay their debts. It was also prayed that a suit under Act V. of 1866 now pending brought by the Bombay Trading and Banking Co. for the recovery of Rs. 1,50,000, might be stayed until after the hearing of the petition on the ground that it would give them an unfair preference over other creditors. His Lordship received the petition and ordered it to be heard on Thursday, 7th March, and also granted a rule *nisi* for stay of proceedings in the suit brought by the Bombay Trading and Banking Co. until after the hearing of the petition.

THE Rev. J. Paterson of the Harbour Mission Union will conduct service on board the *Ajdaha*, at 11 A. M. to-morrow. A paragraph which we extracted on Monday from the *Bombay Guardian* has given our readers a short summary of the operations of this undenominational union, by means of which the Bombay merchants have so generously, for more than ten years, provided the services of an ordained clergyman for the seamen of the port. The *Ajdaha* is placed by Government equally at the disposal of the Harbour Mission Union and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The missionaries of both Societies will live on board. The permanent arrangements as to hours of service will be intimated afterwards. To-morrow the Rev. Mr. Keor will have a short Church of England Litany service at a quarter to ten A. M., and the Rev. Mr. Paterson will be introduced to his work, and will conduct service at 11. It is matter for much satisfaction that there are now two clergymen for thousands of seamen who every year frequent our harbour.

DEATH OF A CHINAMAN.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital to enquire into the cause of the death of A'lum, a Chinaman, about 26 years old. Two Chinamen named Afoo and Asung, who are supposed to have been instrumental in causing the man's death, were present at the inquest in custody of Mr. McIntyre, inspector of police. The deceased lived with seven other Chinamen in the same room in a two-storied house in Colbhatwady for the last two months, but left it about a week ago and gone to live in another place. The prisoners were occupants of the same room with him on the second storey of the house. About 11 o'clock on Thursday forenoon, the deceased was seen with five other Chinamen, among whom was the prisoner Asung, in the room which he formerly occupied. The prisoner Afoo was also even there between 11 and 1 o'clock. About 2 P. M., in consequence of information received, a policeman went with two others to the house in Colbhatwady, and saw the deceased sitting at the bottom of the staircase, with a hump on the top of his head and a slight bruise on the inner side of the right leg. He stated that he had been beaten in the chest and abdomen by Afoo, and thrown down the staircase by Asung. There were no marks on either of these places. The policemen lifted him up and carried him upstairs, where he pointed out the prisoners, who were arrested. The deceased then went on foot to the Dhobie Talao chowkey, and was sent in a buggy to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died some hours afterwards. Three witnesses were examined, and the inquest was adjourned till noon on Monday next.

THE KHOJAH STREET MURDER CASE.

THE very late hour at which the trial of the prisoners for the cold blooded murder of the poor Marwarees concluded on Thursday night prevented us from giving the exact words of the Judge, in passing sentence on the convicts, in our impression of yesterday.

The jury having returned into Court after retiring to consider their verdict, the Deputy Clerk of the Crown called over their names when it was ascertained that all were present. The Clerk of the Crown, addressing the foreman, said in the usual form, have you agreed to your verdict? The foreman answered that they had. The Clerk of the Crown therefore asked, how say you, is James Wilson guilty or not guilty? To which the foreman answered guilty of murder. The same question was put in regard to each of the other prisoners, the foreman giving the same reply as far as related to George Apostolo and George Nicholas; but as regarded the fourth prisoner, Joseph Peters, the foreman said he was guilty of abetment of murder.

The prisoners were severally asked if they had

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anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon them. None of them said anything in reply.

His Lordship, amid deep silence, then said: James Wilson, Georgio Apostole, and George Nicholas, you have been severally found guilty of the murder of Lalla Vajungjee, and you, Joseph Peters, have been convicted of abetting that murder; and you have been so found guilty after long and careful investigation of your case by the gentlemen of the jury. Far be it from me to say one single word that can enhance the misery of the position in which you are now placed; but a dreadful crime has been committed and you have been convicted of that crime, three of you as the murderers, and the fourth as the abettor of the murder; and I feel that I should not perform my duty to the public—my sworn duty as a Judge—were I not to pass upon you the heaviest sentence which the law permits, for a more dreadful crime has not been committed on this island within the memory of its inhabitants. And I feel bound to say that after giving the most full and ample consideration to your case, to the evidence which has been adduced, and to the able defence which has been so eloquently made by your several counsel, I fully concur in the verdict at which the gentlemen of the jury have arrived; and I apprehend there cannot be a single person in this Court who has paid attention to the case who does not likewise concur with it, for the guilt has been brought home to you most clearly. The sentence which I am bound to pass upon you is, that you each and every one of you be taken from the place where you stand to the Common Gaol of Bombay; and that from thence you be taken to the place of execution and there be severally hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God in His mercy, have compassion on your souls.

During the few solemn moments occupied by the learned Judge in passing sentence, the prisoners stood up in the dock with all eyes fixed upon them, and although it can hardly be said that they were unmoved, yet so far as could be observed the wretched men heard the dread sentence of the law passed upon them without betraying the slightest apparent trepidation.

In connection with the crime it may be mentioned that in the treasure chest on which Lalla Vajungjee was sleeping, and which the murderers had not time to plunder, were valuables to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

THE ACCIDENT TO [illegible] "DALHOUSIE."

The Bombay Marine steamer [illegible] into the wreck of the *Die Vernon* at [illegible], on 15th December last. A Court of Inquiry consisting of Commander Robinson and Lieut. Morland was forthwith appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the accident, and their report, dated December 19th, was as follows:—

"The Committee are of opinion the departure taken at 5-20 P.M. of the 14th, may be assumed as correct (as laid down on the chart), and that the courses laid down would have taken the ship clear of danger, had there not been the possibility of other contingencies prevailing, such as bad steering, the tides, and possibility of error in estimating the speed; but on these grounds we consider the courses too fine for positive safety, unless correct soundings were constantly taken. Considering the proximity of the vessel to the shore, and the paucity of officers available for duty, and their classification, viz., one third officer and one gunner, the Committee are of opinion that Lieutenant Hewett committed an error in judgment in not giving more detailed orders to heave the lead, and to be called on changing the course. We are of opinion that the gunner, who was officer of the watch, showed a want of intelligence and alacrity in not at once hauling out to the westward when he saw the Bombay light on the *port bow*; and that had he shifted his helm when the wreck was reported ahead the accident might have been averted, as some minutes appear to have elapsed before she struck. Although no definite orders were given on this occasion to heave the lead, we do not think the gunner's reasons for omitting to do so are altogether satisfactory, as the lead had been going in the first watch. The accident having occurred, we are of opinion that the best efforts were made, and no exertions spared by those on board to extricate her.

The above report was forwarded to Government by Captain Young, Superintendent of Marine, on January 8th, together with the following letter:—

"On receipt of the intelligence of the accident, I despatched the steamers *Dagmar* and *May Frere*, under the orders of Lieutenant Morland, Assistant Dock Master, to render what assistance he could. A copy of the report of his proceedings is forwarded herewith, from which it will be seen that his efforts to relieve the *Dalhousie* from her critical position were perfectly successful. Too much praise cannot be given to Lieutenant Morland, as well as those serving under his orders, viz., Lieut. Arnot, commanding *Dagmar*; Lieut. Warner, commanding *May Frere*; and Mr. Corke, Assistant Master Attendant, for their zealous conduct on the occasion. I have also the honour to forward Reports of a Committee ordered by me to investigate into the circumstances attending the accident to the *Dalhousie*, and I regret that I am compelled to concur in the view of the matter taken by the Committee, viz., that Lieutenant Hewett neglected to take proper precautionary measures to prevent his vessel running aground. I regret this the more because Lieutenant Hewett has always, up to the occurrence of this accident, conducted his ship much to my satisfaction. Indeed, whenever employed, he has done good service. As the *Dalhousie's* repairs will take some four months, I have directed the ship's company to be paid off. This removes Lieutenant Hewett from the command, and it must rest entirely with Government as to his re-employment. I venture, however, to hope that after a lapse of say four months, I may be permitted to send his name to Government for employment, should there be a vacancy for him. The punishment in that case will amount to four months' suspension, and I have no doubt that the whole circumstances connected with the accident would have a salutary effect, and render him a more cautious and safe officer for the future."

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency in Council direct that Lieutenant Hewett be suspended from employment for a period of six months.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Trading and Banking Association, Limited, was held on Thursday last. Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee in the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, read the notice convening the meeting in Goozeratee.

The following resolutions were then unanimously carried:—Proposed by Framjee Sorabjee Bharoocha and seconded by Ardaseer Jamsetjee Bhajiwalla—That Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee be appointed directors in the place of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia and Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, resigned.

The meeting also expressed an opinion that Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurramsey be appointed a director in place of Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama by the directors, according to the articles of association.

Proposed by Ardaseer Jamsetjee Bhajiwalla and seconded by Dhunjeebhoy Jeevajee Dessai,—That Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody be appointed treasurer and manager in the place of Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons, resigned.

Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, on being requested by the meeting to state his opinion as the best course to be adopted in future as relates to the Association, said the meeting is convened to day for the purpose of taking the best measures as regards the future, and as it is the desire of the shareholders to ascertain my views on the subject, I crave leave to throw out some suggestions for your consideration, founded on my knowledge of the internal position of the Association. It will no doubt be satisfactory to you to hear that we have no very great liabilities to the public. Our fixed deposits amount only to Rs. 4,900, to meet which we have on hand a cash balance of Rs. 82,937-13-4, exclusive of Rs. 5,442-11-9 in current account with the Commercial Bank. Such being the case, it now remains for the shareholders to determine what is the best to be done for the future. Our object is to call in our outstandings as fast as practicable, and those acquainted with business need not be told that this can be far better done by monetary institutions like ours, when they are in their working state, than when they are put under formal liquidation. Already since the appearance of the advertisement calling the present meeting, some of our debtors have taken courage, and some who were regularly paying instalments in reduction of their debts have drawn back as they believe they would be able to get off easily from their liabilities, if the Association be put in liquidation. I don't mean to say that the Association should continue doing business as before, but our policy should be to go on collecting our outstandings at best we may with the present establishment, which has been already reduced to the most economical scale. At the end of March next or earlier, if practicable, the accounts for the half year ending 31st December 1866, will be submitted to you, and the accounts for the half year ending 30th June next will be laid before you in August or September next, when the shareholders will be in a position to decide finally whether it will be to their advantage to continue collecting outstandings or to wind it up altogether. I trust, therefore, the shareholders will seriously take all things into their consideration before they come to a final decision as to the course to be adopted as regards the future. I may mention that in the suggestions I have ventured to throw out I am only giving the result of a similar course of action adopted by other institutions. The Royal and the Presidency Banks are both managed in the way I mention, and the result is that those institutions have been enabled to call in their outstandings in a far more satisfactory way than if they had been put under liquidation.

Proposed by Ardaseer Jamsetjee Bhajiwalla and seconded by Dinshaw Eduljee Lamna—That the Association should for the present confine its business to the collection of its outstanding claims and realize the securities on hand in such a manner as the directors may deem advisable for the interests of the shareholders.

The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the Chairman, and the meeting then separatd.

MURDER AT DHOBIE TALAO.

About nine o'clock on Thursday night a police sepoy in going his rounds found the body of a dying man lying in a lane leading from First Marine Lane to Sonapore Lane in the native town. The body was lying in a pool of blood, the throat being cut almost from ear to ear. After the jemadar of the district and the European inspector of police (Mr. Chapman) had been brought to the spot, the wounded man was put in a buggy, the driver of which was told to take him to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The buggy returned, however, in about ten minutes afterwards, bringing back the body of the unfortunate man, who had expired on the way. Considering that the place where the deceased was found is in the centre of a densely populated part of the native town, it is strange that none of the people who live in the neighbourhood appear to have heard any unusual cries or to have had their attention drawn in any way to the spot where it seems certain a murderous attack was made and where the victim was left dying. The enquiries of the police in regard to the affair have elicited the information that the deceased was named Rama Gunnack and had been employed as a labourer in the scavenging department of the Municipality. He was five and twenty years of age. On leaving the house of his mother (where he stayed) at noon on Thursday, he had on him, as usual, ornaments of the value of about fifty rupees, and it appears that none of them was upon his person when the body was found. The presumption is, therefore, that the object of this fearful crime was to gain possession of those trifling articles. It is conjectured from the appearance of the wound on the throat, that the weapon with which it was inflicted was a bill-hook such as is used by toddy-drawers. No clue has yet been discovered which seems likely to lead to the apprehension of the guilty persons, and it does not appear that the deceased had any enemies. An inquest was held at the scene of the crime by Dr. Hewlett yesterday forenoon, and was adjourned till Wednesday next, when Dr. Succaram Arjoon will state the result of a *post mortem* examination he was directed to make. An external examination of the body showed that several blows—probably four in number—had been inflicted at the back of the head.

The following is a report of the proceedings at the inquest. The first witness called was

Soonee, woman, who said: I am a labourer in the employ of the Municipality. I live in Dhobie Talao in the First Marine Lines. I have looked at the body, and identify it as that of Rama Gunnack, my son. He was 25 years of age, and was employed in the scavenging department of the Municipality. He lived with me in my house. The last time I saw him alive and well was at 12 o'clock on Thursday. He left my house for the purpose of attending to his work as he was employed in the Mazagon ward. From information which I received I came to this spot and saw my son's body, with the throat cut and marks of blood all over the body. I do not know whether he had any enemies. He had none to my knowledge. He was a sober man. He wore some ornaments when he left. He wore three gold earrings of the value of Rs. 8, one pair of silver bracelets worth Rs. 13, and a silver waistband worth Rs. 30. He had all these ornaments on his person when he left my house yesterday. None of them are on the body now. My son was a married man, and his wife is now present. She was with me yesterday.

Goolajee Narayan, deposed: I am a police constable, C 65, and do duty in Dhobie Talao. At about 9 o'clock last night I was going on my rounds, and on reaching the spot just viewed by the jury, I saw the body of the deceased lying on the ground. The head was lying on its right side. Blood was flowing from a large wound in the right side of the neck. He had on a woollen waistcoat, which was covered with blood. There was also a dhotur lying partly over the feet and legs of the deceased. His turban was lying on the ground unrolled. He could not speak, but he was gasping for breath. I called a sepoy named Rama, and I went and reported it to the jemadar of the section.

The Coroner: That is always what the police do. I believe if they found a man hanging they would go and report it to the jemadar instead of cutting him down. They report a case to the jemadar, the jemadar reports it to the European constable, and so on. Why did you not put the man into a buggy and take him to the hospital at once?

Witness: We have orders to do so.

Examination continued: After Rama came I left him with the deceased, whilst I went and called the jemadar. I did not stop to see if there were any marks of struggling near the place. I returned to the spot in company with the jemadar, named Shahan Balooch, and Mr. DeSilva, the Coroner's constable. The man was still alive on my return.

Shahan Balooch deposed: I am a jemadar of the 1st section of the Dhobie Talao Division. I passed through the lane in which the body was found at a quarter past 8 o'clock, and found all well. At about five minutes past 9 o'clock I was standing on the Dhobie Talao main road, when sepoy C 65 came to me, and said that he had found the body of a man lying in a lane leading from First Marine Lane to Sonapore Lane. I was talking to Mr. De Silva, the Coroner's constable, when the sepoy came up, and we went together to the spot. When we arrived I saw the body of the deceased lying on its back on the ground. Blood was flowing profusely from a large wound on the right side of the throat. The deceased was still breathing but was speechless and insensible. I put him into a buggy and told the driver to take him to the Jamsetjee Hospital. They brought it back in about ten or twelve minutes afterwards, the man being dead. I examined the spot, and observed marks of a struggle having taken place. I stationed a sepoy at the place to prevent the marks of the struggle being obliterated by people walking over them, the marks were near the bottom of some steps leading to a house about eight feet from where the deceased was found lying. There was a great quantity of blood were the body was lying, and also on the spot where the struggle had taken place. The blood was fresh blood. No knife or other weapon was lying near the body when I saw it. My inspector, Mr. Chapman, came and took charge of the case.

Goolajee Narayen recalled: I did not see any knife or weapon of any description when I discovered the body lying on the ground. There were no ornaments on it.

Joshua Chapman deposed: I am an inspector of police, doing duty with the 1st section of C Division. Last night, from information which I received, I came in company with a sepoy to a lane leading from Marine street to Sonapore road. On my arrival there I saw the deceased lying on his back with his head hanging a little on the right side. He was bleeding profusely from a large wound in the neck. His clothes were saturated with blood, and his turban was lying by his side on the ground. It was unravelled, and was soaked in blood. He was breathing through the wound in his throat but speechless. I ordered him to be put into a buggy and sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital in charge of a sepoy. In about ten minutes afterwards the sepoy returned saying the man had died on the road. I ordered the body to be laid on the spot where it was found. I then made an inspection of the locality, and woke the neighbours up, and made inquiries among them concerning the occurrence, but they denied all knowledge of it. I examined the place where the body was found and saw marks of a struggle on the ground, which is composed of sand. I saw marks on the ground about 10 feet from where the body was lying, near a house occupied by Portuguese. I noticed marks of fresh blood on the brick foundation of an old wall about three feet from the spot where the head of the deceased was lying. There was a large pool at the spot where he was lying. I examined the neighbourhood to see if I could find any weapon, but was not successful. There were no ornaments on the person of the deceased when I first saw it. I reported the the circumstance to Mr. Edginton.

Kheirwoola Nasserwoola deposed: I am a muccadum of the coolies employed in the scavenging department, and do duty in the Mazagon ward. I identify the body as one of the coolies employed under me in that ward. I last saw him alive when he attended the muster roll at the Grass Market, at 6 o'clock. He then went away. I used to see him wear gold and silver ornaments, but I did not notice that he wore them when he left roll call on Thursday night.

At this stage of the inquiry the Coroner said it would be necessary to adjourn the inquest in order to give the police time to make proper inquiries. He should therefore adjourn the case until Wednesday next, the 13th inst.

FORT POLICE COURT.—8TH FEB.

(Before R. B. Barton, Esq.)

Doing an Act so rash and negligent as to endanger Human Life.—Narrayen Pednaker, a pointsman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was placed before His Worship, charged with doing an act so rash and negligent as to endanger human life, by turning the points the wrong way on the railway line at Boree Bunder, contrary to section 336 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Hurrell, solicitor, represented the Company.

Henry Shea stated: I am shunting master in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, and do duty at Boree Bunder. I know the prisoner, who is a pointsman at the Boree Bunder. It is his duty to hold the points leading from the up-line to the down-line. On Wednesday night last, about twelve minutes past eight o'clock, the Baroda material train was standing on the up-line inside the Boree Bunder yard, while the 8 o'clock passenger train was due out. The main passenger train was at the time outside the semiphore signal on the up-line. It was the duty of the prisoner at this time to turn the engine on the up-line, but instead of doing so he turned the engine on the down-line by drawing the points over towards himself and thereby causing a collision between the passenger and the shunting engines.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till Wednesday next, and admitted the prisoner to bail.

Another Loafer in Trouble.—George Wilson, an American, who was described in the complaint sheet as a loafer, was charged with stealing a clock and a stereoscopic glass, of the aggregate value of Rs. 18, the property of Rev. T. Carss. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months in the House of Correction.

An Old Offender.—Hoossein Sheik Ahmed, a cooly, was charged with stealing one brass lamp and other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 9, the property of one Abdool Ally Tyabjee.

The prisoner was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for six months in the County Jail with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—8TH FEB.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Theft.—Suckia Heeroo was charged with stealing, on the 6th inst., gold and silver ornaments and cash, amounting in value to Rs. 47, the property of Atma Wittoo. The prisoner stole the property from the prosecutor's house where he resided, and gave it up when charged. His Worship sentenced the prisoner, who pleaded guilty, to receive thirty stripes with a rattan.

The same prisoner was charged, under almost similar circumstances, with stealing Rs. 40 in cash, belonging to Beewa Bhugwunta; and pleaded guilty. His Worship sentenced him for this offence to be imprisoned in the County Jail for six months.

Theft of Yarn.—Shaik Dadoo Shaik Ally pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing, on the 7th inst., a quantity of cotton yarn, the property of the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company. The prisoner was a workman at the Mills, and the yarn was found on his person as he was going out yesterday afternoon.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to receive ten stripes with a rattan at the Mills.

Driving without Lights.—Pandoo Rama, a ghorawalla, was charged with driving a shigram after dark without lights at Breach Candy new road on the evening of the 7th inst., and pleaded guilty. His Worship fined the defendant three rupees for the offence.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Crown Side.

First Criminal Sessions of 1867.

Sixth Day, Friday, 8th February.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp).

The Court did not sit till 12 o'clock. The following case was tried before a common jury:—

Alleged Extortion by a Railway Servant.—Thomas Barwick, a gatekeeper in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Poona, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with extorting the sum of four annas from a native named Sunoo by refusing to allow him to pass, through the gate of which he was in charge, certain goods without receiving four annas. Sunoo was thereby induced, after consulting his master, to give the prisoner two marked two anna pieces. He was also charged with negligently performing his duty, and likewise with improperly performing the same.

Mr. Howard conducted the case for the prosecution. Mr. Cooper (at the suggestion of the Judge) watched the case on behalf of the prisoner.

A question arose here whether the charge of extortion came within the meaning of the Penal Code, and also whether the other charges came within the provisions of the Railway Act.

Mr. Cooper urged the above objections.

His Lordship was of opinion that the objections might be taken either in the way of demurrer or in arrest of judgment.

Mr. Cooper elected to take objection in the way of arrest of judgment.

His Lordship thereupon informed Mr. Howard that any verdict he might get would be subject to the objection raised.

Sunoo Ramchunder, a cart-driver, stated that the prisoner refused to allow him to take some goods within the gate of which he was in charge, unless he gave him some money. Witness told him that when his master came by and bye he would pay it. Prisoner said he would not trust witness and that he must send for his master, when he would allow the cart to pass. He eventually gave the prisoner two two-anna pieces which had been handed to him for that purpose, upon which the prisoner allowed the goods to pass in. The prisoner was afterwards apprehended and taken before the fouzdar.

In cross-examination witness said that no one was present when he had the conversation with the prisoner, neither was there any one there when he gave the money,—a sepoy stood a short distance off. Took no particular notice of the two-anna pieces and would not be able to recognise them again.

Lall Mahomed, the master of the last witness, stated that he was a dealer in leather at Poona. About two months ago Sunoo came to him, and in consequence of what he said, witness went and lodged a complaint to the station master, when a two-anna piece was handed to the inspector, who marked it and gave it back to witness again. The latter then handed it and another two-anna piece which was not marked to Sunoo, telling him what to do with them. Had a conversation with the prisoner about his preventing the goods from being passed into the station. The prisoner said that he detained them because witness had not paid him something.

Bapoojee Bapoojee, a police sepoy at the Poona station, at the time in question was watching the prisoner and Sunoo, when he saw them standing close together and saw the latter hand something to the prisoner, but was not near enough to observe what it was. Afterwards asked the prisoner where were the two-anna pieces which Sunoo gave to him. The prisoner denied that they had been given to him. The two anna pieces were afterwards handed to witness by a cook, who said they had been given to him by the prisoner. Witness recognized one of the pieces of money now produced. He then handed the money and the prisoner over to Mr. Smith.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cooper: Stated before the magistrate that neither of these pieces of money were marked; in consequence of which they were sent back, as Mr. Smith said they were not the same as he expected to find. On going back to the cook, searched in a box, from which the others were taken, and found 27 two anna pieces there, and Mr. Smith's carcoon counted them, when they were turned out no to the floor, and after having done so, took them to Mr. Smith, who discovered the marked piece.

DeSouza, a cook at an hotel near the station at Poona, knew the prisoner, who owed him a rupee and a half. When the sepoy first came to him at the bar, there were two other persons with him, Mr. Smith and a writer. The prisoner gave witness at the time in question two two-anna pieces and four annas in copper, in part payment of the debt. Threw the money into a box in which there were 27 similar coins. Afterwards produced the money-box to Mr. Smith, the sepoy, and the carcoon. They examined all the money and went away, and some time after returned and then took the money with them to examine it. Subsequently they returned 27 pieces. It was when the sepoy came and asked him what the prisoner gave him, that he produced the two-anna pieces. Had no means of recognising the coins.

Cross-examined: Witness returned the two-anna pieces which the prisoner gave him again about two minutes afterwards, but could not say that he returned the identical pieces which had been given to him by the prisoner. When Mr. Smith first came, he examined the coins one by one.

Mr. Samuel Smith, Inspector of Railway Police at Poona, stated that a complaint having been made to him by Lall Mahomed, that money had been demanded of him for passing goods at the station. In consequence of which, he marked a two-anna piece and told him, in the event of money being demanded again, to give the prisoner the marked coin. About two hours afterwards the same coin was returned to witness by a sepoy, when witness ascertained that it was given by the prisoner to the last witness DeSouza. Previous to that witness, saw a box in the possession of DeSouza with money in it, he left two sepoys there to examine the coins. Afterwards the sepoys brought a number of coins to witness, from amongst those he picked out the marked coin. Had not told them how the coin for which they were to search was marked.

His Lordship here intimated to Mr. Howard that this was not a satisfactory way to conduct a search.

Witness continued: Had shown the marks at the time to both Lall Mahomed and the station master. The sepoys were to pick out all the two-anna pieces so as witness could look himself for the marked one.

Cross-examined—Knew the prisoner in 1849, when prisoner was a bugler in the same corps as himself, the Bombay Artillery, but had not seen him since until he saw him at the railway. Only knew from what the prisoner said himself that he was a pensioner drawing Rs. 2 a day. Only gave directions to the sepoys to search for a marked two-anna bit, and if they found any two-anna pieces they should bring them to him. Told them in the vernacular to bring all the two-anna pieces to him. But did not think he told them how the piece was marked, at least did not intend to tell them that. When he asked DeSouza whether the prisoner had given him *the* two anna bit, he (witness) held up a two-anna bit in his finger.

Mr. Mills, station master at Poona, stated that about two months ago Lall Mahomed made a complaint to him which witness reported to Inspector Smith, in consequence of which it was arranged to mark a two-anna piece.

Mr. Cooper for the prisoner submitted that there was no case to go to the jury on the first charge. The other two charges were under the Railway Act. The learned gentleman submitted that there was no evidence to show that there was proof of any extortion in that respect as provided for in section 383 of the Penal Code.

His Lordship left the case open to go to the jury.

Mr. Cooper then proceeded to address the jury and put it to them to say whether the person in this case was put in fear of any injury to any other person and thereby dishonestly induced the person so put in fear to deliver to any person any valuable security or anything which might be converted into a valuable security. The learned gentleman pointed out the contradictory nature of the evidence in the case and called upon the jury to say whether they had not a reasonable doubt as to whether the coin produced was the same as alleged to have been given to the prisoner. He therefore asked the jury if such was the case to acquit the prisoner.

His Lordship summed up and pointed out to the jury the law on the case, and recommended them not to convict on the second charge, as there was not sufficient evidence to sustain it. After commenting on a portion of the evidence for the prosecution, His Lordship read through the material parts of the evidence and pointed out several discrepancies therein, but expressed an opinion that some of it might have arisen from defective memory. His Lordship left it to the jury to say whether the charges, with the exception of the second which he directed them not to find on, were proved or not.

The jury after a short consultation in the box, acquitted the prisoner.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker and eleven Delegates.)

Eduljee Sheriadjee vs. Dhunbaee, his wife.

Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, pleader, for the defendant.

This was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights. The case came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Tucker, President of the Court, assisted by eleven delegates, on the 6th October last. The trial lasted from 11 A. M. until 7 P. M. with closed doors. The following finding was recorded by the Court:—

Whereas the plaintiff Eduljee Sheriadjee of Bombay has brought this action against the defendant Dhunbaeejee, his wife, for the restitution of conjugal rights, and the defendant has pleaded cruelty on the part of her husband as a justification of her separating herself from him, and whereas the said suit was on the 6th day of October 1866 called on for hearing before the Judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, aided by eleven delegates, and the plaintiff and defendant being present in person as well as assisted by professional advisers, it was found by the said delegates that the defendant had not made out her plea, and that it was fitting and right that upon certain conditions she should return and live with the plaintiff, her husband, as his wife. It is ordered that the plaintiff do enter into personal recognizance bond, that he will treat his wife with kindness and conjugal affection and not beat, threaten, or otherwise ill-treat her for the term of two years from the date when she may come to reside with him, and that he will also return to her the jewels and wearing apparel presented to her on her marriage, which he has admitted to be in his possession, in order that she may wear and use them while residing under his roof, or, in default, to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen the sum of rupees one thousand, or such other smaller sum as the Judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay may fix. And, it is further ordered, that after the plaintiff shall have executed the aforesaid bond, the defendant do return to her husband and live with him as his wife and do render to him all conjugal rights, and that on her complying with this order, the plaintiff do treat her with kindness and with conjugal affection. It is also ordered that the plaintiff do pay costs of this suit.

His Lordship was engaged in chambers yesterday in settling the issues in the suit of Goolbaee *vs.* Sorabjee Nanabhoy Bandorawalla and Awabaee, wife of Merwanjee Rustomjee. The suit is filed for a divorce on the ground of adultery by the first defendant, the husband of the plaintiff, with the co-defendant. It appears that the first defendant, subsequent to his marriage with the plaintiff, married the second defendant, with whom he lives at present. Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pandurang for the defendant. The learned Judge settled the issues and granted alimony *pendent lite* to the plaintiff; and fixed the hearing of the case for the 23rd inst.

The case of Byramjee Cowasjee *vs.* Mithibaee, daughter of Jeewajee Bazonjee Khuradi, for restitution of conjugal rights, also came on for settlement of issues. Mr. Dhirajlal, Government pleader, for the defendant. The case was settled amicably between the parties, and a formal decree of the Court, by consent, was applied for.

One Dhunbaeejee has filed a suit against her husband, Rustomjee Nowrojee Coachman, for restitution of conjugal rights, which has been fixed for the 15th inst.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—4TH FEBRUARY.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

IMPORTANT TO PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS.

Purjaram Pranjeevun vs. The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.

Mr. Leathes for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hurrell for the defendants.

The case was heard on the 25th and 29th ultimo before His Honor, who this day delivered the following judgment:—

In this case the plaintiff claims from the defendants the sum of Rs. 693-2-2, being money paid by plaintiff to defendants in respect of a quantity of cloth purchased at an auction sale from the defendants, and which, as it is alleged, the defendants failed to deliver. In form the defence was a set-off of damages claimed by the defendants from the plaintiff in respect of a loss sustained on the resale of the goods in question. The substantial point in the case appears to me to be of great importance to the native piece-goods merchants of Bombay; it has been raised more than once in this Court, and has, as far as I am aware, always been decided against the piece-goods merchants, and in favour of the manufacturers or importers, between whom and the class to which the plaintiff belongs there appears to be a continual dispute with regard to the terms on which goods, like those in the present case, are sold. The class of goods to which I refer are those which, like the cloth in the present case, are always made up for the market in pieces which, either from the fact that they are so invoiced, or are so marked, are certainly bought on an understanding that each piece shall be of a certain length or of a certain weight. In the present case the goods are marked, and known to the trade as "4lbs. T. cloths," and the claim set up by the piece goods merchants is simply this, that, in the event of any number of the pieces turning out not to be of the full weight of 4lbs., the purchaser is to be at liberty to rescind the contract. There are two circumstances which certainly give an appearance of considerable fairness to this claim in the eyes of the native merchants. The first is the obvious one that the goods are known by a name which absolutely imports that the goods are of a certain weight. The other is the fact that when the weight falls short of the supposed standard to any considerable extent, there is a custom, which, I think I may say is invariable, in accordance with which the importers and manufacturers make an allowance to the purchaser, whereby he is put in the same position as if the goods he originally purchased came up to the standard. What amount of deficiency in weight or length will entitle the purchaser to this allowance does not appear to be at all settled; it varies with the liberality of the different firms, and I should fancy also to a certain extent with the state of the market. This allowance appears usually to satisfy the piece-goods merchants; but when there is a sudden and serious fall in the price of the goods, it is far from satisfactory to the purchaser to be put in the position of getting the full quantity of goods at a price which he cannot expect to realise on a resale. In the present case the market rate for these goods had fallen more than ten per cent. between the date of the sale and the time when the purchaser claimed the right to rescind the contract. At the time of sale (21st October 1866) the purchaser signed a written contract, by which he engaged to purchase 239 pieces of 4lbs. T cloth, at Rs. 3-13 per piece. He further agreed to remove the goods within eight days, or in default, that the vendors might resell at the risk of the purchaser, without accounting to him for the profit, if any, on such resale, and further that he should make known any ground of dispute within seven days from the purchase, or such complaint to be void. The goods having been sold on the 21st October, it was not until the 14th November that the vendors called on the plaintiff to take delivery, and on his taking delivery on the next day of a portion of the goods they received the contract price without comment, thereby, as it appears to me, effectually precluding themselves from taking advantage of the very stringent conditions in the contract. I may add that this appears to me to be a very common course, and while it would certainly be an advantage to have the contract of the traders of Bombay reduced to writing more generally than they are, I think it at least doubtful whether it would not be better to have no written contracts at all than to have the most specific written conditions systematically treated as a nullity. The sale was by sample, and the sample piece was examined by the plaintiff but not weighed. On the 15th November plaintiff took delivery of a part of the goods. It appeared that the bales then were short in weight to an extent of 11 or 12 lbs. in a bale which should have weighed 286 lbs., and he returned these bales to the defendants; they offered to give him in exchange pieces weighing 4 lb., but he refused to take them, and insisted, as he now insists, on his right to rescind the contract, the goods already delivered not weighing 4 lbs. per piece. The vendors refused to allow this, and sold the residue of goods at the purchaser's risk, and the loss on that resale forms the ground of set-off in this action. No evidence was given to me of the weight of the residue which was resold by the defendants. The right of the plaintiff to repudiate the contract must therefore rest on the fact that two bales were short of the weight which they ought to weigh if each piece weighed full 4 lbs., by about 11 or 12 lbs. Now the sole question is, in my opinion, do pieces of T cloth, a bale of which containing 70 pieces, only weigh 274¼ lbs., answer the description of 4 lbs. T. cloth? The whole of the evidence in this case appears to me to show that they do. They may be short in weight, but they still sell as 4 lbs. T cloths and nothing else. They are not called by any other name. The evidence for the plaintiff is very strong on this point. These T cloths, his witnesses say, are always called 4 lbs. T cloths. An attempt was made by the plaintiff to show that there is such an article known in the trade as 3½ lbs. T cloths, but I must say it wholly failed. That T cloths weighing only 3½ lbs. per piece are less valuable to the piece-goods merchants than cloths weighing full 4 lbs. there can be little doubt, but according to the phraseology of the trade they are 4lbs. T cloths still. It therefore appears to me that the plaintiff cannot recover back the price which he has paid, on the ground of a total failure of consideration. That was the case in *Allan v Lake*, 18 Q. B. 560, when certain turnip seeds were sold as "Skirving's Swedes." There it turned out that the seed delivered was not "Skirving's Swedes" at all, and the goods tendered did not answer the description. Next, can the plaintiff recover the money on the ground that there was a breach of warranty? It would appear from the cases of *Dixon v. Yates*, 5 B. and A. Ad. 313, and *Gilmour v. Supple* 11 Moo., P. C. C. 551, that the property passes in such a sale as this even though there be a breach of warranty, and the vendors's remedy is to bring an action for damages resulting from such breach. But can it be said on any principle that there is in this contract of sale any warranty that the pieces should weigh 4 lbs. each? I think the entire of the plaintiff's evidence negatives the assertion that there was any such warranty. Within certain limits the plaintiff's witnesses say, these goods are always taken even though they do not weigh 4 lbs. The defendants in this case admit a balance of Rs. 43-6-11 due to the plaintiff after accounting for the proceeds of the resale. There must be a verdict for the plaintiff for this amount, with Court costs, but as in my opinion the real question at issue ought to be decided in favour of the defendants, I do not think I ought to certify costs.

Verdict for the plaintiff Rs. 43-6-11, with costs on that amount.

6TH FEBRUARY.

The Bombay and Bengal Steamship Co. vs. Lester Harrison.

This was an action to recover money lent. Rs. 148-6-4 was abandoned, and the amount sued for was Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Prescot appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Cooper, barrister, for the defendant.

It appeared that the plaintiffs chartered the *Florence Nightingale*, of which the defendant is master, to bring a cargo of coal to Bombay. 1937 tons were shipped, upon which the plaintiffs gave advances, but before the coal was delivered it was weighed, and the plaintiffs finding that they had overpaid, charged for 63 tons short delivery.

Mr. Prescot stated that his clients' claim against the defendant was for Rs. 23,301-10, against which they allowed him freight on 1870 tons, valued at Rs. 27,153.

Mr. Cooper disputed this set-off.

His Honor held that he had no jurisdiction to hear the case as the amount exceeded his jurisdiction.

Mr. Prescot therefore elected a nonsuit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from Messrs. Michael H. Scott, James Ranken and John H. Aspinwall, liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited), which appears in your issue of this date, it would be satisfactory to the shareholders generally if the abovenamed gentlemen would publish the details of the meeting of the liquidators and the consulting committee to which they refer.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 8th February.

SHIPPING ORDERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The attention now being drawn to the shipping trade of our port by the discussion of Mr. Russel Aitken's admirable scheme for wet docks, suggests the present as a fitting time to bring prominently before those interested in the export commerce of the Island an abuse which, although perhaps not quite so important a matter as the want of dock accommodation, is nevertheless so productive of loss in both time and money to owners and consignees of vessels loading here, that it is to me a matter of the greatest astonishment how, with the remedy in their own hands, they could ever have adopted and perpetuated such a foolish and unbusiness-like system as the one I now allude to, viz:—*the granting of shipping orders for export cargo.* It seems to me a leading principle—almost amounting to an axiom in business—that before attempting to extend any particular branch of trade it should always be a matter of certainty with the person or people wishing to do so, that his or their business system and arrangements were at least equal to the efficient conduct of what they were already entrusted with; but our sagacious Bombay merchants, with a noble scorn of principles and system alike, clamour for improved railway communication, extended quay space, and last of all, wet dock accommodation, to aid in increasing a trade which they hamper and obstruct by a petty abuse, which in any other place in the world, with even the least pretension to be called a port, would not be tolerated for a single day. Indeed, even here it would seem difficult to account for such a state of affairs, as our merchants, whatever their other failings may be, are popularly supposed to know on which side their bread is buttered, were it not explained by the fact of our being blessed with the existence of an obscure association, ironically called a "Chamber of Commerce," whose members, from the manner in which all effete and useless systems are supported by them, must naturally be supposed to see some good in it, not patent to an ordinary observer.

As amongst the large number of your readers there are probably some who are still in ignorance of the beautiful "heads-I-win and tails-you-lose," terms upon which native freight brokers are favoured with shipping orders by the agents of vessels in Bombay. I will, therefore, attempt a slight explanation of them, and for the purpose, I will suppose that "A" is the consignee of a first class ship which he wishes to load on the berth for Liverpool with the greatest possible despatch. To effect this he accordingly comes to an arrangement with "B," a native broker, whereby the latter engages to ship before a certain fixed date, say 3,000 patent pressed bales of cotton or wool at, I will suppose, 20s. per ton. Now, as this is a regular business contract entered into by both parties with their eyes open, it would naturally be supposed that some writing or document would be signed, by which either side might in a court of law compel the other to fulfil his agreement, but, instead of doing so, "A," according to the prevailing custom, simply hands "B" an order addressed to the officer commanding the ship, requesting him to receive the 3,000 bales on board his vessel if sent alongside before the date agreed upon, and which order with a laudable desire to increase the public revenue—for the document being neither a contract nor agreement, there is no other apparent reason for it—he ornaments with a one anna stamp. The result in nineteen cases out of twenty is, that on the date agreed upon not one half of the quantity has been shipped, and, although the ship's loading may have been delayed in consequence for, say a week or a fortnight, at an expense to the owner of from £10 to £20 per day, the only use which can be made of "A's" neatly stamped order is, as being collateral evidence of the agreement, to assist him to some slight extent, in recovering only any actual deficiency in the rate of freight which he may have incurred in reletting. Consignees must bear me out when I state that scarcely a single ship is loaded here without some such breach of contract, and yet all that is required to put a stop to it, is to substitute for the shipping order a regular contract, legally stamped, to be exchanged between, or subscribed to, by the two contracting parties, whereby they would each be bound, under a prescribed penalty, to perform their respective parts of the agreement.

Until this is done, or native brokers become patterns of honesty and veracity, we can never expect to see shipping business conducted on a proper basis, and had we but a "Chamber of Commerce," in anything more than the name, some such system would have been adopted years ago. As it is at present, the "Chamber" is merely a place where would be Adam Smiths and John Stuart Mills deliver pompous rigmaroles of trite sayings and unmeaning platitudes which neither they nor their hearers understand. Pleading the commercial importance of the subject as my excuse for occupying so much of your valuable space, I subscribe myself

ANTE HOOKUM.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

GUZERAT, 5TH FEBRUARY.

The temperature of the season is unusually low and the threatenings of rain have passed away. In most of the districts the prospects of the cotton crop are decidedly good. During the late cloudy weather the price of cotton was declining, and the ryots who had received advances on their crops were very anxious that they should clear up their payments before the prices fell to their lowest, and the capitalists who made the advances were backward in accepting the repayment in kind. Now, however, since the 1st of February the price of cotton has risen in Broach and surrounding country seven rupees per Bar of 8 cwt., and the capitalists are anxious to gather in their payments, but the ryots pretend they cannot secure gleaners. I daresay these "dodges" are frequently resorted to by both ryots and money-lenders. The people hereabouts do not make it a rule to go to the law courts to secure verdicts for breaches of contract, but each party resorts to the simpler process of trying to "dodge" his neighbour as effectually as he can; sometimes the money-lender is bitten and just as often he is the biter.

Up to the 1st of February the price of seed cotton was Rs. 100 per Bar of 8 cwts, to-day it is Rs. 107 per Bar; and picked cotton on 31st January fluctuated in Broach between Rs. 295 and 300 per candy of 22 maunds, at 40 lbs. per maund. To-day the price is Rs. 305, and still advancing. The cotton dealers look forward to a good crop now: indeed they are sure the crop will be a full one, but they do not expect to see the price advance beyond Rs. 350 per candy. They had made up their minds for a decided decline, and expected losses to themselves on the season's crop. But now they are re-assured, and tomtoms and magicians are again in use and favour. There appears to be good reason to expect that Guzerat will once more be favoured by profits on cotton.

The Guicowar inflicts a very heavy tax on cotton: you may be sure that this tax is severely felt, for the people refuse to let it reach the railway station by the road of His Highness' tramway if they can possibly avoid it. They will carry it many miles about in carts to avoid the tax on the tramway. This tramway joins the railway at Kurjun. If the Guicowar's taxes on cotton, mowra, seeds, and brass and copper sheet were altogether removed, the provinces would be immensely benefitted and His Highness's treasury would not suffer. The trade with Bombay, in the above articles, would be decidedly improved, especially in cotton and mowra. In the latter article a considerable traffic is carried on, and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company have reduced their rates on the carriage of this article. The Guicowar should I think come down with his rates too, and perhaps His Highness will turn his attention to this branch of his administration when his fancy pigeons have been all demolished by his fancy cat. The rich provinces of His Highness have been but little advantaged by the rising cotton trade in Western India. Wealth has found its way within the provinces because the produce of the country increased fourfold in value, but there have been no corresponding benefits of Government for the people. If the cotton trade were swept away there would be no trace left in the whole of Guzerat of the great wealth which the country had received, and in which both Government and native princes had largely participated.

CALCUTTA, 28TH JANUARY.

You may possibly have observed from time to time, in the daily papers here, some very sharp and pungent remarks on the present condition of what on paper promised to be the noblest of our public buildings, viz., the Post Office. This edifice is intended to hold the Postal and Electric Telegraph Departments, and Government sanctioned a large and liberal sum of money for its erection; the Government architect thereupon prepared a magnificent plan, and when this was approved, the matter was placed in the hands of that worst regulated and utterly rotten department, the Public Works. It is not very long ago that the Hon'ble Mr. Maine entered on a defence of this said Department, and treated the charges which have been advanced against it, for I do not know how many years, as the results of mere prejudice and ignorance. And yet the present condition of the Post Office building, on which so large a sum of money has been expended, is only one in a long list of instances in which the Department has proved its utter unfitness to discharge its duties with even ordinary skill and success. Some time last year the late *Hurkaru* levelled against it a series of attacks, based upon the dangerous condition of the pillars on the eastern side of the building. The cracks and fissures were of a very significant character, and these presented a more and more dangerous aspect with almost every revolving day. In consequence of the rigorous and persistent attacks of that paper, the Lieutenant-Governor at length consented to have the building examined, and the result was a crushing report from the Committee appointed to this duty. It was then that Mr. Bamfather, the engineer in charge of the building, achieved immortality at a stroke, by suggesting that some adhesive substance be injected into the interstices of the bricks, whereby they would be cemented together in a more real and endurable manner than there was any appearance of at that time. I need scarcely say that the brilliant proposition fell stillborn, a blind and undiscerning public being, apparently, incapable of appreciating its transcendant value; but if the suggestion was not adopted, the author succeeded in making himself famous. Be that as it may,—the pillars had to be stripped, and some of them had to be broken off, and more money expended in setting that to rights which ought never to have been wrong, seeing that the genius, to whom the work of erection had been confided is paid a genius' allowance, very something like Rs. 950 per mensem. Well, the needful was done, and we were beginning to think that we should have smooth sailing for the future; when lo and behold, another verandah has afforded many indubitable signs of its intention to collapse, and thereby bring under its ruins all the luckless varlets who may be on its roof or passing along the street. Of course there is another row, but on this occasion the skilful Mr. Bamfather has observed a discreet silence. Not so the Press and the public; and so the Lieutenant-Governor has determined to issue a regular Commission to examine the entire building and report upon its "condition and prospects." There is a point in this building which I sincerely trust will not escape the attention of the Commissioners, though it appears to have escaped that of the Press. Between the two verandahs the architect is endeavouring to rear a tower of very massive proportions, upon which again is to be placed a heavy cupola or dome; and I am perfectly certain that the masonry beneath will never be able to stand the enormous pressure, which, when this project shall have been completed, will be imposed upon it. It is exceedingly desirable that the Government should go a step further, and have the organization of the department itself thoroughly sifted and tested. A department which confessed only a short time ago that it was not sure of its ability to erect a church; a department which signally failed when the erection of a Church (that of St. James's) was placed in its hands; a department which could not build a few sheds in the Custom House without causing a tragedy by which three or four unhappy natives lost their lives; a department which rarely constructs a bridge without seeing it fall into the stream in the course of two or three years; a department which rarely erects a building anywhere without being called upon very shortly afterwards to stop leaks and prop walls that are out of the perpendicular; a department such as this, I say, must have something radically rotten in it. If it is the most expensive of all departments, it shares this peculiar feature in common with the Commissariat department, viz., that almost every one of its employes becomes a wealthy man in the course of a few years. Of course we are all honourable men, but the public have a right to ask for an explanation of the causes of this singular fact. It is bad enough to have to pay through the nose for a series of failures, but it is infinitely more aggravating to see those who inflict this penalty on us making unto themselves riches and prospering like so many green bay trees. The tale is the same in every province, and we receive the same stereotyped reports from every quarter, of bridges tumbling in and houses tumbling down, whilst the very thing that rises to the skies and is always on the increase is the wealth of these people. You may remember reading in the papers of the Upper Provinces, some years ago, of the fall of certain houses in the Umballah Cantonments, whereby several unfortunate European soldiers were crushed to death. I had an opportunity of speaking to the man who had run up those buildings, and was surprised to hear him say that he did not sleep one whit less soundly than usual, because he had raised the building with bad materials, whilst he was paid by the Government for good ones. This Department is a "byeword and a hissing" all over the country, and it is quite absurd to preach up morality and high principles to the natives, when examples of the other thing are placed before them on so gigantic a scale.

The Famine Commissioners are expected here shortly, and they have sent a despatch to the Viceroy, as an *avant coureur*, intimating their intention to examine certain functionaries, and requesting that the latter, among whom is the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, may be instructed to bring with them all the papers they may have in possession, official and demi-official, connected with the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter of the Famine. This is as it should be, and I am inclined to think that if these private notes are honestly brought forth, and published into the Report, they will reveal a very curious state of things, and one which will speak but little for the humanity of the British Government in India. As I have said before, so I repeat now, it would be premature to declare or endeavour to afford you any idea of what the character of the report is which the Commissioners are in the course of preparing. Mr. Justice Campbell, though a Bengal Civilian, sitting in judgment on another Bengal Civilian, is a singularly high-minded and upright Englishman, whilst the fact that Colonel Morton is attached to the Government of the N. W. P. places him in a position in which he can record his opinions without fear or favour. At the same time I am not at all disposed to believe that the report will be of so strongly condemnatory character as some people are disposed to believe it will be, and, I must add, as some people would fain see it. Sir Cecil Beadon is at this present moment an exceedingly unpopular man,—he was at no time popular, in the usual acceptation of the word; but the frightful tragedy of a depopulated province and the terrible sufferings of thousands of weak and helpless wretches, has created against him a strong feeling of hostility, which is not disposed to see or allow anything to tell in his favour. His tenure of office is drawing rapidly to a close, and he will leave India under a cloud such as has been over no other Lieutenant Governor of these Provinces. This disappearance of a man who has done no one good thing for this unfortunate country with its teeming millions, whilst he has in the other hand caused a great deal of evil in ruining the tea cultivation, which if properly and honestly cherished would have enriched Assam and Cachar, civilized the semi-savage races that dwell in those parts, and converted a wilderness into a smiling garden, will not be witnessed by any with feelings of regret. Already people are beginning to question the abilities and calibre of the Hon'ble William Grey, the Lieutenant Governor elect, and I I am bound to say that the prospect before us is not very pleasant or encouraging. A Civilian of the Civilians, Mr. Grey has all the insolent exclusiveness of his class without the breadth of view or power of grasping broad and liberal schemes which some of that class unquestionably possess. He is essentially a mind for keeping within the restricted boundaries which red-tape prescribes; a mind better fitted to conduct a Government office composed of a couple of dozen harmless clerks, than to assume the reins for the guidance of a large gigantic province, at a time when it has become absolutely necessary that measures for which he is not at all prepared, and for which he is totally unfit, should he initiated. Unless a very sudden and very material change comes over the spirit of this gentleman's dreams, it requires no prophet to predict that his administration of Bengal will prove a miserable and pitiful failure. Strange that the happiness and prosperity of millions should be regarded as a matter of less moment, than the disappointment of a solitary individual, simply because that individual happens to be Member of the Civil Service.

Lall Bazaar, or as it is generally called "Flag Street," a large thoroughfare in this city, which is flanked on both sides by taverns in which sailors love to congregate, has been the scene of a frightful deed of violence, which is likely to consign the perpetrator either to the gallows or to imprisonment for life with hard labour. These dens of vice and intemperance are always swarming with coarse, brutal, and licentious men, whose morals are always of the lowest, and who are always ready to take to their fists, or to any convenient weapon that may happen to be at hand, for the purpose of making good their position or forcing home an argument. Liquor is always to be had so long as there is money to pay for it, and as the demon of intemperance obtains a more complete supremacy, so are the chances of strife and bloodshed augmented. Seamen from all parts of the world are seen lounging, or swaggering, or reeling, about these houses, and English, American, French, Australian, Danish, and Spanish sons of the ocean are ever ready to assist the supremacy of their own flag. Then again the wives of these tavern keepers are not, as a general rule, other than they should be; and this is not surprising when one calls to mind the circumstances under which one finds them where they are. Those circumstances are as follows. A sailor who is tired with sailing over the main and wandering over the habitable globe, cherishes a desire to turn landsman and settle down with a roof over his head, and some means of keeping body and soul comfortably together. He therefore determines, as the only way to do this, on establishing a tavern, but as these institutions are not to be run up without funds, he casts about for ways and means for accomplishing his purpose. Now there happen to be in this city, no lack of Dalilahs of all countries and colours, languages and costume; and many of these have succeeded, in laying up, during a long course of debauchery and vice, a sum of money, which Jack, in his straits, regards as exceedingly desirable. So he lays before her the following sagacious proposition, that in the event of her making over to him the funds aforesaid, to be expended by him in the establishment of a tavern, he will without more ado "make an honest woman of her." The bargain is struck and in a few days we see a new tavern with a flaring signboard, and with the seaman aforesaid at the head as landlord, the lady, on her side, discharging the onerous duties of landlady. That females who are pitchforked into this position by so very questionable a process, should occasionally be exposed to remarks of a tolerably coarse and indelicate character, cannot be surprising; but as a general rule they are not found to resent them, whilst their husbands have usually also the common sense to "keep a calm sough." On the occasion however to which I allude, the husband appears to have been in his cups, and having taken fire at some remarks which were addressed to his better half by an Australian named Kirke, the latter, with true Australian ferocity, plunged his knife into the side of the wretched man, and then drawing it swiftly across the abdomen laid it bare into a frightful gash. He followed it up with several other blows when his victim had fallen to the ground under the first wound; and but for the interposition of those who happened to be present, would have slain the man as he lay in a pool of blood. The latter was speedily removed to the Medical College Hospital, where he was declared to be in an almost hopeless condition, but I have not as yet heard whether death has terminated his sufferings. Kirke is in custody, and I fancy the case will be investigated when the fate of his victim is known beyond all doubt one way or the other. This Flag Street is but one of many streets and alleys which bound a region which may well be called the Alsatia of Calcutta, for it contains all the worst class of thieves, ruffians, loafers, cockfighters, and women of ill fame of whom this city can "boast." The police are utterly powerless to cleanse this wretched place; and they are therefore only found actively engaged in that territory when some flagrant violation of the law has occurred.

I have alluded above to the action of the Lieutenant Governor in the matter of tea cultivation, a cultivation which promised so much, and which his short-sighted interposition has nearly ruined. *More suo*, he has endeavoured to please both parties, the planters and the ryots; and as might have been foretold, ended in ruining the one and seriously damaging the other. Starting with the best of motives, he thought he would frame a set of rules which, whilst protecting the ryots from oppression, would secure all his legitimate rights to the planter. The Act which was the result of this purpose has been but a short time in operation, and has been found to be so defective and vicious as to require speedy and material alteration. It is once more on the legislative anvil, but, with the lessons of the past before us, we cannot expect anything like a radical improvement. The subject is now however again attracting the attention of all men, for Major Lee's report on the condition of Assam, its requirements and its grievous mismanagement, has at last seen the light, and anything more damnatory of the Government of Bengal it is difficult to imagine. The *Englishman* is noticing it at some length, and you will thus be able to form a very accurate conception of the ability and temperateness with which the document is marked. What effect its appearance at home will have it is difficult to predict, but it would really appear as if all the peccadiloes of the Lieutenant Governor were to be discovered and dragged to light simultaneously, for whilst he is smarting under the revelations made in connection with his conduct towards Orissa, this new and severe attack in connection with another large province must be anything but pleasant. How he will defend his conduct in the appointment of a gentleman to be Protector of Emigrants in Assam, who appears to have been at one time merely the second mate of an insignificant brig to have prohibited moral fathoming of a very disgusting character when that vessel ran on a sandbank, and then when censured endeavoured to excuse himself by proving that although on his oath before the Court he had wilfully and deliberately suppressed much of what he knew, remain to be seen. This man, Mr. Marshall, has been conducting himself with singular insolence and want of judgment in his responsible office of Protector, and in short has done all he could to make tea planting an impossibility. Those who are greatly interested in the cultivation have gathered together for the purpose of determining what shall be done under the circumstances, and I would not give much for Mr. Walker's tenure of office. It is impossible, however, to be surprised at the course of conduct pursued by this gentleman, for it is surely unreasonable to expect anything better from a man who finds himself suddenly raised from the indifferent position of a mate of a pilot brig to a place of considerable emolument (Rs. 800 per month) and authority, where he had to deal with Englishmen of birth and intelligence. That he should have acted towards them as if they were a body of lascars and tindals is the most natural thing in the world.

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BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1857.
Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.,—Chairman
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM BURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, Dr. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, } Auditors.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 17th August 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11½d per Rupee.
3 do. ... at 1s. 11½d. "
2 do. ... at 1s. 11¼d. "
1 do. ... at 1s. 11d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 11d.
INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances of Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ percent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 4th February 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
The current rates of Exchange are:—
On London at 4 months' sight ... 1s. 11 9-16d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ... 1s. 11 7-16d. do.
" 2 do. ... 1s. 11 5-16d. do.
" 1 do. ... 1s. 11 3-16d. do.
" demand ... 1s. 11 1-16d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 10 15-16d. do.
On Ireland do.
On Paris do. ... 1s. 10 13-16d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 13-16d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50, sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 8th February 1867.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, Rue Bergère Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
at current rates.
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 40,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1866. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 91,93,000 (£919,300).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 45,96,500 (£459,650).
Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies—
Bombay, Madras, and London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
[illegible] MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND [illegible], Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. D. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BAPOO DOORGACHURN LAW, of Messrs. Prauskissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALAUL SEAL, Zemindar.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers.
The Bank of England, and
National Provincial Bank of England.
Office in London ... No. 80, King William Street.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 23rd November 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital Rupees 5,881,350.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS, Esq.
Auditors.
Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangeerjee Dady.
Solicitors.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and HURRELL.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, the Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandise, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000 Lacs.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling and Nynectal.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
4 months' sight .. ..at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
3 do. .. ..at 1s. 11¼d. "
2 do. .. ..at 1s. 11d. "
1 do. .. ..at 1s. 10¾d. "
On demand .. ..at 1s. 10¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..at 1s. 10¾d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ... at 1s. 10¾d.
The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 6, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.
Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*
The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS
Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
W. H. PEILE, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th January 1867.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ... 1s. 11¼d. "
" 2 do. ... 1s. 11d. "
" 1 do. ... 1s. 10¾d. "
On demand ... 1s. 10¾d. "
On Scotland do. }
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10¾d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months.. .. .. .. 6 per cent.
6 do... .. .. .. 5 "
3 do... .. .. .. 4 "
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £735,000. Revenue exceeds £565,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £30,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary—D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from quinquennial divisions of Profits.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Military. Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS nave recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, Secretary.
Church Lane, Bombay, 16th March 1866.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Bernard Hall, Esq. — William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq. — W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. — R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq. — George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq. — Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq. — Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashburst, Esq. — Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq. — John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. — R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. — John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. — Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. — Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. — J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. — H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. — Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.
The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.
NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. — HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq. — EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq. — SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq. — A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq. — LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq. — CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq. — JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq. — Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart. — DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq. — ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq. — WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. — LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—
Madras ... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ... " MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ... " DENT & Co.
Shanghai ... " DENT & Co.
Mauritius ... " BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne ... " DALGETY & Co.
Launceston ... " DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ... " MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide ... " ELDER & Co.
Sydney ... " FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin ... " DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.
For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Manager and Actuary.*
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, *Colonial and Foreign Secretary.*
Bombay Board.
H. PRENTIS, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
C. M. KEIR, Esq.
A. STEWART, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld.)
11th July 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—
St. Estephe ... at Rs. 12 per doz
Do. Do. St. Julien ... " 15 "
Do. Do. Pauillac ... " 18 "
Do. Do. Pontet Canet ... " 25 "
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring ... " 18 "
Champagne, Lelegard ... " 25 "
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

ALLSOPP'S BEER IN WOOD, expected to arrive in March. Orders registered by the Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Bombay, 29th January 1867.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:
Champagne—Jules Mumms ... Rs. 38 per dozen.
Moselle Sparkling Muskatel ... " 35 "
Do. Do. Schazburg. " 40 "
Claret Fine ... " 20 "
Do. do. ... " 18 "
Sherry ... " 25 "
Do. Fine ... " 28 "
Do. do. ... " 30 "
Do. Superior Amontillado. " 32 "
Do. Fine Red Seal ... " 32 "
Do. Amontillado Yellow Seal. " 32 "
Do. Very superior Green Seal. " 36 "
Allsopp's Ale, quarts ... " 5-8 "
Will. Younger's Ale do. ... " 5 "
SILLAR & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co's WINES, &c.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have pleasure in announcing the arrival of fresh shipments of the above. In addition to those mentioned in former Advertisements, a Notice of the following WINES will be hailed by all old Constituents of the House:—
BURGUNDIES. Rich and persuasive; of full body and surpassing perfume.
Chambertin ... Rs. 48 per dozen.
Nuits ... " 36 "
Macon ... " 24 "
The following are already firmly established in public favour:—
STILL MOSELLE and HOCK. Equal, if not superior in bouquet and flavour to those which were so rapidly consumed last year.
Forster Traminer ... Rs. 33 per dozen.
Rudescheimer ... " 26 "
Hockheimer ... " 26 "
Braunberger Moselle ... " 26 "
CHAMPAGNE.
Best Dry, a superb beverage ... " 38 "
Do. pints ... " 20 "
SHERRIES.
Amontillado ... " 36 "
Amoroso, pale and full flavoured. " 30 "
Green Seal, golden full bodied ... " 28 "
Yellow Seal, a pale Wine of a remarkably fine character ... " 24 "
BRANDY.
No. 1 Black Capsule, Bouquet very enticing ... " 33 "
WHISKEY.
Scotch and Irish ... " 21 "
Rum, Gin, Geneva, and Liquors.
Price Lists on application. ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.
The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water machinery during that long period.
The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—
SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).
From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.
SYRUPS.
TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.
The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.
ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT—Solid, as imported, in jars Rs. 3-8, Rs. 6, Rs. 12, and Rs. 24.
LEIBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT Liquid, prepared by ourselves. A due regard to the quality of the Meat does not permit of any competition in price with other houses, as the quality of the Meat in the Extract can only be distinguished by its effects on the Invalid, and not by the sensible qualities of taste and appearance.
Our preparation in its effects has more than justified the encomiums passed upon the Extract by the great Chemist himself.
In bottles Rs. 3, Rs. 6, Rs. 10, Rs 32.—Special terms entered into with Hospitals.
ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Macdougall's preparation of this Acid have been universally adopted by Government and Municipal authorities in this country as the best disinfectants extant.
The experiments of Mr. Crookes F. R. S. in connection with the Cattle Plague have proved their excellence beyond a doubt. No one in town or country ought to be without the Powder who has a regard for his health or those of household.
In Stables and Dog Kennels the powder is as essential to cleanliness as soap is in a bath-room.
The Ointment is infallible in the removal of Mange.
For Cesspools or Drains the Liquid is the best preparation. Powder Rs. 12 per cwt., 12 as. per bottle. Ointment per pots, 8 as., Rs. 1, and Rs. 2. Liquid per bottle 12 as., and Rs. 1-4 or Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per dozen.
Agents for Western India, ROGERS & Co., Bombay, Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz. Rs. 90
Do. " Do. ... 40
Do. " a Crown ... 30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints ... 21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality ... 40
Do. do. Pints ... 21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co... 36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown ... 30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints ... 16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ... 36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown ...
Do. Fine Still Red Seal ... 18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal ... 30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal ... 40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal ... 23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal ... 29
Do. Golden, Do. ... 29
Do. Green Seal ... 33
Do. Vino Fino ... 29
Do. Red Seal ... 37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ... 33
Claret Light Capsule ... 15
Do. do. Pints ... 8
Do. Yellow Seal ... 23
Do. Red Do. Pints ... 17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ... 32
Port Black Seal ... 26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac ... 34
Do. Brand a Crown ... 24
Old Tom, Red Seal ... 18
Dry Gin, Black Seal ... 18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts ... 36
Do. Pints ... 19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry ... 42
Maraschino ... 48
N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—
CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Case of ... 1 doz. each.
Do. ...Pints do. ... 3 "
MOSELLE ...Quarts do. ... 1 "
Do. ...Pints do. ... 3 "
HOCK ...(Hockheimer) Quarts. do .. 1 "
Do ...(Marcobrunner) Qts. do... 1 "
Do ...(Johannisberg) Qts. do... 1 "
BRANDY ... 1 "
CLARET ...(St. Julien) ... 3 "
Do. ...(Larose) ... 3 "
EAU DE COLOGNE ... 6 Bottles in a Case.
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES. Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 0 "
Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case ... Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ... " 32 "
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.
Church Lane, 25th Oct. 1866.

MORICE COX'S BEER ON SALE at Rs. 4½ per dozen. A reduction made for 100 dozen for Cash payment. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 19th January 1867.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—
p. doz.
CLARET { Médoc ... Rs. 6 8 pts.
Do. ... " 12 0 qts.
Chateau Beltasse ... 20
CHAMPAGNE { Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure ... } 29
Roederer Carte Blanche ... 38
COGNAC { Vieux Pale ... 18
Tres-Vieux ... 25
Tres-Vieux Champagne ... 35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE. Rs.
Sillery Ernest Irroy and Co. ... 36
Sup. Champagne "La Perle," shipped by Titus Newhouse ... 30
Sup. Champagne "Rubis" do. ... 28
Champagne do. ... 22
Champagne do. ... 18
Aux Armes de Reims, Gast Gibert, quarts ... 24
Do. do. pints ... 26
Aux deux Ecussons do. quarts ... 28
Do. do. pints ... 20
Aux Médailles do. quarts ... 32
Do. do. pints ... 21
SPARKLING MOSELLE AND HOCK.
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg choice F. Kehrmann ... 34
" Hock do. ... 22
" Moselle Muscatel do. ... 21
" Moselle No. 1 quarts, shipped by T. Newhouse ... 30
" do. No. 1 pints ... 21
" do. No. 2 quarts ... 22
" do. No. 2 pints ... 22
STILL HOCK.
Still Hock 1857 L. Meyer Bass ... 20
Super. Liebfrauenmilch Gebr Schmitz ... 20
Do. Marcobrunner do. ... 85
Laubenheimer G. M. Papstmann Sohn ... 10
Liebfrauenmilch ... 24
Steinwein Boxbeutel ... 20
Sup. Marcobrunner ... 63
Best Hochheim Queen Victoria's Wineyard ... 42
CLARETS.
Best old Bordeaux, F. Montheuil ... 28
Bourgogne Baume, H and C. Balaresque ... 24
Chateau Larose, Hy. Hernozant and Co. ... 21
Chateau Leoville do. ... 19
Chateau Bellevue do. ... 15
St. Estephe Medoc do. ... 13
St. Emillion do. ... 11
Claret, shipped by T. Newhouse. ... 14
Volnay Claret, A. Dremel and Co. ... 14
Breakfast Claret in 4 dozen cases for ... 48
Chateau Milon ... 7
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.
Sherry No. 2, shipped by T. Newhouse ... 18
Sherry No. 3 do. ... 22
Sherry No. 4, do. ... 26
Ginger Wine do. ... 17
Old Jamaica Rum do. ... 20
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter ... Rs. 6 to 12
Port Wine, No. 1, shipped by T. Newhouse ... 18
Do. 2 do. ... 22
Do. 3 do. ... 30
Cognac Champagne, H. and C. Balaresque ... 22
Brandy ... 14
BEER AND STOUT.
Sound London Beer in quarts, shipped by T. Newhouse. ... 5
Best Double Stout in quarts, Barclay and Perkins ... 5
Do. in pints do. ... 3½
Bombay, 1st January 1867, VOLKART BROTHERS.

Established in Bombay 1842.
Established in London, and Bordeaux 1815.
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent
In BOMBAY ... from Messes and private consumers to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
" " from Native Shopkeepers to Edulljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
" POONA ... to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad Saugor, " Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. } " " Cursetjee & Co.
" Mhow ... " " Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
" Ahmedabad ... " " Pestonjee Jehangeer & Co.
" Kurrachee ... " " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut ... " " Hirjee & Co.
" Madras ... " " Binny & Co.
" Calcutta ... " " Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynaud Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place, du Champs de Mars.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for *Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion.*
And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their
ACIDULATD LEMON SYRUP
It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge. In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.
IT IS PREPARED BY
DINNEFORD & Co.
CHEMISTS, &c.,
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.
CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.
Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.
For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. LEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, new IRON BARGES, measuring 83 4/10 in length, 20 feet beam, 6 feet in depth, and lined with 2 inch Singapore teak—each BARGE will carry 135 Tons of Coal.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators, Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS, "ELEPHANTA" and "RULANNER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Stewart of Blackwall. Tonnage of each 125 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators, Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Bombay, 18th December 1866.

ON SALE, five Cases fine Manilla CHEROOTS, No. 2. For particulars apply to No. 2, Nesbit Lane. STENHOUSE & Co.

DEALS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of DEALS, now lying on the Elphinstone Bunder. Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at Matheran, the HOUSE called "THE BYKE," the Property of DR. LEITH. Apply to MESSRS. VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co., Graham's Buildings.

FOR SALE, the well known Teak-built Ship "GOOD SUCCESS," of 477 Tons, as she now lies off Boree Bunder. For particulars apply to F. A. SPENCER, At Messrs. Remington & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, 4th February 1867.

FOR SALE.—One Vertical High pressure Steam Engine 9-inch Cylinder 10-inch Stock complete with shafting, drums, and strapping for driving a circular saw, lathes, gins &c.
One independent double geared drilling Machine, can drill holes up to 6 inches diameter.
One Ten-inch slide and screw cutting lathe 18 feet broad Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co. 27 Meadow Street.
Bombay, 14th January 1867.

NOTICES.

THE GREAT KHOJAH CASE.
NOW PUBLISHED
AT
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD'S JUDGMENT
IN THE
KHOJAH CASE,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
AGA KHAN CASE.
The Judgment is published in the form of a neat Pamphlet with Wrapper.
Price—ONE RUPEE.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Meadow Street.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.
All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.
Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., *which is now on view*:—
Bonnets, in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35.
Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.
Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.
Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.
Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.
Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.
Do. do Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.
Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.
Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.
Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.
Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.
Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 66.
Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.
Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.
Gold Pins, Combs, Balls, &c., Rs 10 to Rs. 20.
Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each.
Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.
Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 69.
Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.
Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.
Passementerie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.
Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussels Net, &c., Rs. 8 to Rs. 60.
Mantles for Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.
Mantles in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.
Mantles, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.
Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.
Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.
Mantles, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.
Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.
Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.
Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.
Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.
Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.
Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8.
Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.
Broche Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.
Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.
Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.
Crepes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.
Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.
Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.
Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.
Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.
Dorias and White Muslins, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Re. 1 per yard.
Pique, White and Maize, Rs. 2-3 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.
Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.
Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.
Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.
Frisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.
Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.
Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.
Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.
Tarlatans, White and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.
Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 48 to Rs. 130.
Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French hem and Black border, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.
Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard.
Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.
Tulle Ruche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs 1-8 per yard.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c.
Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.
Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per pair.
Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.
Maltese Real Lace, for Dresses and Bonnets, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per set.
Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per dozen.
Real and Maltese Lace, in all widths, from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.
Do. do. do. *Insertion* do. do. As. 8. to Rs. 4 per yard.
Winceys, Plain and Striped, of all Colours, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 yard.
JUST RECEIVED.
Ladies Kid Gloves very best.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.
Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
January, 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS, large and small, in different parts of Bombay.
Parties desirous to RENT HOUSES are requested to favour us with a call or a letter stating what description of Houses they require and in what particular localities.
ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, a large three storied HOUSE in No. 9 Hornby Row. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
7, Forbes Street.

BUNGALOWS AT MATHERAN.—TO BE SOLD or LET, the BUNGALOWS called "Garbut Hall" and "Rockdale." For particulars apply to J. L. BRODIE, Manager, B. H. Cama's Trust.

TO LET, BUNGALOWS situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea west side. For further particulars apply to K. R. COLAH.
No. 33 Middle Colaba,
Or 33, Meadow Street.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to
1st November 1866. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, two large GODOWNS in Church Lane. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
1st November 1866.

TO LET, a large, dry, and conveniently situated GODOWN, in the Fort. For particulars apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE TO MESS AND UP-COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.—MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have to announce the arrival of fresh batch of their new Oilmanstores for Christmas use, received ex-*Belpore*, consisting of Crosse and Blackwell's Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, French and Spanish Olives, Salad Oil, Mustard, Asparagus, Flavouring Essence, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pate d fois gras and other Pates, Mince-meat, Potted Paste, Oyster and Lobster, Salted Salmon and Herrings, Sardines, Yarmouth Bloater, Herring a la Sardine, Cocoa Paste and Nibs, Green Peas, Preserved and stewed Mushroom, Fruit in Syrup assorted, Crystallized Fruit Confectionery, Jelly in variety, Fruit in Noyeau, French Plums and Prunes, fresh batch of Gillon's celebrated preserved Provision.
ALSO,
Just to hand, fresh batch of China Tea, and Trichonopoly Cheroots.
Messrs. M. J. & Co. have now on hand cut fresh Cheeses which will be sold cheap to ensure quick sale. Less than a pound will not be sold; inspection invited.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th February 1867.

AUCTION SALE of a VALUABLE BUSINESS, WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.—On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless disposed of previously by Private Contract, all the MACHINERY, with FITTINGS, STOCK IN TRADE and GOOD WILL of the flourishing business known as the BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY, and also the lease for the residue of a term of 10 years (of which 6 are unexpired) of the premises upon which the business is carried on, situated at Grant Road, next to the Theatre. The business has been working for the last four yers, and is at present in excellent order.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Manager on the premises or to Messrs. HEERALALL & Co, Auctioneers, 6 Rampart Row, below the Commercial Bank. KEIR, RAMSDEN & PRESCOTT.
Bombay, 6th February 1867.

BENNETT & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, Coils of Rope, &c. &c.
AT 1 P. M.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.
AT 2 O'CLOCK.
A Bay Australian Gelding 15 hands, rising 5 years, sound, perfectly quiet, and well broken to single Harness and Saddle.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By Messrs. BENNETT & Co., THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. at their Rooms, by order of Hajee Mirza Shuffee Meshkee, Agent to Mirza Abdool Cureem Shirazee, the Mortgagee, at Calcutta.
The American built ship *Suitana*, of 520 Tons, with her Masts, Sails, &c., and can now be inspected by intended purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT BREACH CANDY.
On MONDAY next, the 11th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at Breach Candy, (at the Bungalow formerly occupied by William Cooper, Esq.,) the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, &c. &c., of a Gentleman; the same comprises Rich Cut Wine Leaf Pattern Glass Ware, handsome White and Red Dinner and Breakfast Services, and Elegant Pink and Gilt Dessert Do., best Plated Ware by Mappin, consisting of Sets of Dish Covers and Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, &c., Cutlery, Richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a Set of Dining Table in three Pieces, Camp Tables, Chiffoniers, Dining-room, Arms and without Arms Chairs, Circular, Sofa and other Tables, Couches, Drawing room, Easy and Veranda Chairs, a Bagatelle Table, Bronze and Plated single two and three Light Hanging Argand Lamps, Ottoman Folding Screens, Lady's Work and Card Tables, Pictures, a Marble Clock, a fine Full Toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by "Doring," Large Four-post and Camp Bedsteads, Book Shelves, Hat Stand, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Reclining Couches, Carpets, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, Books, &c. &c.
No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF OLD PLANKS, &c. (at the late Percussion Cap Manufactory, at Mazagon) in the compound of the Bombay Defence Work shop, at Mazagon.
On TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place, a quantity of Old Planks, the property of Government, consisting of Old Boats, Water Tanks, Old Iron Chains, Sails, and anything else that may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Custom House, on account of the concerned, the following landed ex "Vanilla" from China.
75 China colored Flower Stands.
75 Do. do. Seats.
115 sets do. do. Flower pots 3 in a set.
75 do. do. do. 4 in a set.
625 do. do. Jollys.
100 do. do. Kuttaras.
4,800 do. Slabs.
1,600 do. Spittoons No. 1, 2 and 3.
The above will be on view from MONDAY next, the 11th instant.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the power of sale given in and by an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 16th day of December 1865, will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. of Bombay, Auctioneers, by order of the mortgagee, Jamadar Amed bin Oomer bin Amed Ulghahatee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgager Burjorjee Sorabjee Lyhwalla, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February 1867, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17, and in the books of Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under No. 457 and 457, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty-five square yards, and six-ninths of a square yard, be the same, little, more, or less, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by public road called Borah Bazaar Street, on or towards the West by the premises of Shapoorjee Muncherjee Bottlewalla, on or towards the North by the premises of Jamsetjee Muncherjee Watchmaker, and on or towards the South by a public Lane.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.
On THURSDAY next, the 14th inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, the following Valuable Landed Property, viz.:—
All those two pieces of Government ground, the one measuring 181 square yards and 6-9ths of a square yard, or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 821, and the other measuring two hundred and sixty-five square yards and 1-9th of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 814, 814 and 815, which said two pieces of ground now form one, and admeasuring four hundred and forty-six square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard, be the same little, more or less, together with the large messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or premises new built and standing thereon, situated at Sabtad or Dongree Coolee Street, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the said Sabtad or Dongree Coolee Street, on the West by a passage for sweepers, on the North by the house of Heerjee Nursey, and on the South by the house of Thucker Bhuwan Veerjee.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CARRIAGES, HORSES, HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c., &c.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honored with instructions to submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, on or about the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., if not previously disposed of by private sale, the following Carriages, Horses, Saddlery, and Harnesses, the property of His Excellency Sir H. BARTLE E. FRERE, &c. &c.
1 Large Barouche by Peters of Longacre, for 4 Horses.
1 Sociable by Holland.
1 Double Brougham by Do. in very good order, (nearly new).
1 Open Carriage with hood &c., a good strong useful Carriage.
1 Mail Phaeton Do. Do.
1 Belgaum Bullock Dhumnie (nearly new).
RIDING HORSES.
Bay Arab Charger, aged very handsome.
Gray Arab, carries a Lady, very high caste, 6 off.
CARRIAGE HORSES.
2 Pair of Bay Australian, run either in pair, or 4 in hand postilion.
2 Pair of Grey Arabs Do. Do. Do.
SADDLERY.
2 Gentlemen's Saddles by Langdon in good order.
2 Ladies' Do. Do. Do.
3 Gentlemen's Do. old.
7 Double Bridles complete.
HARNESS.
1 Set of Brass Mounted Harness for 4 Horses, either to drive or complete with Saddles, &c., or for postilion.
1 Set of Brass Mounted Harness for pair, good.
1 Do. Do. Do. good.
1 Do. Plated Harness for 4 Horses, postilion complete with Saddles.
1 Set Brass Mounted Harness for pair.
1 " Curricle Harness with Bar &c., (nearly new).
1 " Brass Mounted Pony Harness, good.
1 " of Brass Mounted Double Harness.
1 " Do. Do. Plated old.
No. 5, Forbes Street, BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th February 1867.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following Goods, viz.:—
30 Pieces of Silk Native Sarrys.
27 Coils of Lead Pipes ¾ Inch.
14 do. " " 1 "
8 do. " " 1¼ "
10 do. " " 1½ "
152 do. " " 1 "
36 do. " " 1¼ "
50 Bolts of Canvas.
6 Sets of Buggy and Carriage Harness.
12 Cases of Preserved Provisions.
ALSO,
On account of the concerned:—
Few best solid Mahogany Furniture such as Wardrobes, Drawingroom, Easy and Montague Chairs with rich Silk Figured Damask, Conversation Couches, Handsome Book Cases with Minor, 5 and 3 Seated Ottoman, Side Table, Marble Tops, &c. &c.
Piece Goods such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T. Cloths, Dhoties, Scarfs, &c., &c.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
One very light single Horse Landau with lamps, pole and shafts, with superior blue silk linings by "Robert Ness," Senior, of Aberdeen.
One Do. Do. Do. Shigram, with lamps, pole, &c., by "Wilson" of Glasgow.
One Do. Do. Brougham by "Startin."
One Palanquin shaped Office Shigram (in good order.)
Best Port Wine, Sherry and Beer.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 9th February 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following:—
6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
8 " " Madapollams.
5 " " Jacconets.
9 " " T. Cloths.
A few Cases T. Red Mulls.
3 " Grey and White Dhotees.
4 " T. Red Scarfs.
2 " Cotton Handkerchiefs.
An Invoice of Gold Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Gold Watches, Albert [illegible] Guard Chains.
A Milliner's Wrought Iron Fire resisting Safe, 48 by 36 by 30, with Drawer and Shelves.
A Set of 7 Account Books.
A Case of Japan Leather.
A [illegible]
2 Ca[illegible] Wall Paper.
[illegible] OF TIMBER.
On [illegible] th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CR[illegible] ubmit to Public Auction at the T[illegible] g:—
3[illegible] r, say about 250 tons.
On [illegible] Soola Jewa & Co.:—
83 Logs Teak Timber.
183 Planks " "

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATED AT COLABA, KALBADEVE ROAD, MATHERAN, POONAH, AND CHIMBOOR.
Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Assignees of the Estates of CANDASS NARRANDASS an Insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagees.
POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.
The Sale of House and Ground on Kalbadeve Road, which was to take place THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, is postponed to TUESDAY, the 17th instant.
LOT 3.
On TUESDAY, the 12th February at 4 P. M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or warehouse standing thereon, situate at Colaba in the street called Manockjee's Buildings, containing by estimation 100 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the road called Manockjee's Lane, on the South by the Public Road, on the East by the property of Buttonjee Robjee Mody, and on the West by the property of Gedhow Bhunjee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8.
On THURSDAY, the 14th February at 2 P. M., at the rooms of the Auctioneers in Marine Street, the following lots:—
LOT 4.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with bungalows, out-houses, and stables standing thereon, known as the Hermitage, situate at Matheran in the Tanna Zilla, containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 8 goontas more or less, and described and particularly denoted as No. 10 on a Map or Plan of Matheran.
LOT 5.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, out-houses and stable thereon, erected, situate and being in the Camp of Poonah, in the Presidency of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Poonah under No. 109, admeasuring 53119 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the ground of Ludda Abrahim, on or towards the West by the Public Road leading from Sir Jamsetjee's Bund to Poonah Cantonment, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, and on or towards the South by a Public Drain.
LOT 6.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Chimboor in the Island of Salsette, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, and being near the property of the Trustees of the Pinjrapore Fund.

EUROPE FURNITURE—TUCKER & SON'S LAMPS, &c., &c.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, sale commencing at noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction in the premises adjoining the show rooms of Rahimtoola Sulliman, near the Jewish Synagogue, Byculla, an invoice of most superb Furniture comprising Richly Gilt Sofas and Divans lined with Silk Velvet and the finest Satin, the Cushions and Seats being stuffed in the most approved manner for complete comfort, a handsome Mosaic Centre Table figured Legs in White and Gold with Marble Top, Gilt and [illegible] &c., &c. Also magnificent Gas Lustres of 18 and 30 lights each, Rich Pendants, Star Cut Moons &c., 10 and 12 inch Hanging Argand Lamps with and without drops, also
UNRIVALLED EMBOSSED CARPETS
Two rich Axminster medallion Carpets each 30 feet by 22 feet. These fine specimens of Carpets are as yet a novelty here, and it is believed that they have not before been imported into India. An inspection of them will well repay the trouble of a visit
N. B.—The above will be on view 4 days previous to sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed by the Mortgagees, the Bombay and Katiawar Financial and Commercial Association, (Limited), to sell by Auction at the premises, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the mangoe and other trees growing thereon, forming a garden, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate and lying at Parell, known by the name of Thakoorwady, bounded on the East by the garden ground of the late Manockjee Limjee, on the West by the batty ground, now or late of Antone Jao de Souza, Philip Loon, Lawrence Loon, and Sookud Hal Gavand, on the North by the batty grounds now or late of Narrun Gopal, Thakoor Maraj, Amboo Thakoor, and Mahadoo Gopal King, and on the South side thereof by the Sion road, and containing by admeasurement 17,714 square yards, be the same, more, or less, assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax, under Nos. 399, 482, and 638, and by the Collector of Tolla Rent, under Nos. 44, 109, and 109, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1.
Any further particulars which may be required may be obtained from the Auctioneer, from the Liquidators of the Bombay and Katiawar Financial and Commercial Association, (Limited), Messrs. Trimbuckrao Ramchunder, and Ebrahim Noordeen, and from the undersigned.
HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to Liquidators, Bombay and Katiawar Financial and Commercial Association, (Limited).

SALE OF FIRST CLASS TEAK TIMBER.
On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on account of the first purchaser Mahomed Ali:—
600 first class Teak Squares, ex *Amity.*
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

TO LET.—Office Premises in Marine Street, with a spacious Godown, apply to the undersigned.
Bombay, 9th February 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

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